

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No 2157.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY is now OPEN. Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock) One Shilling. Catalogues One Shilling.

JOHN FRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now open from Nine A.M. till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. ALFRED CLINT, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, PALL MALL EAST (close to Trafalgar Square). From Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—TITENS, ALBONI, OTTOLANI, PICCOLIMINI, BELLETTI, BENEVENTANO, VIALETTI, ALDIGHIERI, BELART, and GIOVANNI.

On THURSDAY next, May 27 (Extra Night) will be repeated IL TROVATORE and the new Ballet.

FRIDAY, May 28.—GRAND MORNING CONCERT, in which all the Artists of the Establishment will appear.

MONDAY, June 7.—GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE.

In answer to numerous communications, it is announced that, for the convenience of the Gentry residing in the environs, a Grand Morning Performance will be given on Monday, June 7, in which all the Artists of the Establishment will perform, including all the Artists of the Ballet.

Applications to be made at the Box Office at the Theatre.

MR. AGUILAR begs to announce that he will give a MATINEE MUSICALE at the Hanover Square Rooms on Monday, May 24th. Vocalists: Miss Lavin (pupil of Signor Ferrari, her first Appearance in Public), and Signor Maria. Instrumentalists: Herr Jans, Mr. Clement, Herr Gottlieb, M. Pague, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Aguilar. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Single Tickets, 7s.; to be had at the Principal Music Publishers, and of Mr. Aguilar, 151, Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ, AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 20th, at Three exactly, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL." Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Publishers, 133, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long Lane.

Each Reading will last two hours. Seats (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Area and Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Publishers, 133, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long Lane.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The Museum, Schools, and Library will be open FREE, every morning from MONDAY, the 24th, to SATURDAY, 29th May, inclusive, and in the Evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Hours from 10 till 6. Evening, 7 till 10.

GRAND FETE AT THE CHISWICK GARDENS.—On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.—Tickets 5s. each. On THURSDAY, JUNE 10.—Tickets 2s. 6d. each.

At the Libraries, Music Shops, and principal Nursery and Seedsmen. Adm. may purchase any number of 5s. Tickets at 3s. 6d. each up to May 29, at 11, Regent Street.

GRAND CERE MONY AND FESTIVAL on the 18th June next, at the OPENING of the SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead, by His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, who, with His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, have been graciously pleased to purchase Presentations to the Home.

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REVIEWS.

The Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti; with an Introductory Memoir of Eminent Linguists, Ancient and Modern. By C. W. Russell, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Longman and Co.

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI was for many years one of the "curiosities of the Vatican." It was *de rigueur* for every traveller in Italy, from the Emperor of Russia down to Lady Blessington and "the Rev. Ingraham Kipp, U.S.," to have conversed with the living polyglot. Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, besides the Western nations, who have since added to the number of languages spoken in the world, English, Irish, Welsh, Swedes, Germans, Basques, Wallachians, Poles, Russians, Iroquois,—all used to flock to the Vatican library, to talk in their own language with a little, pale, unpretending, and somewhat nervous man, who had a ready compliment and a courteous reply for each. And when the interview was over, the several visitors would return to their hotels, and pen an extravagant encomium, or a depreciatory diatribe, on their entertainer, according to the disposition of their minds, or, perhaps, to the condition of their digestion at the time. The account of the interview appeared in due form in the "Ramblers in Italy," or "Reminiscences of Rome," or "From Tyburnia to Tiber," which followed—and perhaps paid for—the vacation trip. The consequence was that Cardinal Mezzofanti's name has acquired an extended celebrity in literature, though he has actually left no literary work behind him; and he might have become in a few generations a mere mythical personification of linguistic dexterity, had not Dr. Russell, in the work now before us, brought him down to the level of human entities. He still remains a prodigy; but we can now form some conception of the mode in which the prodigy was produced, and distinguish between what was really "prodigious" in it and what was not.

There are limits to human powers, however great. When any one faculty is brought by cultivation to great perfection, the other faculties suffer. When a plant is made to produce a double flower, it loses its capability of bearing fruit. A practical lawyer is seldom a great legislator or moralist. A speculative mathematician is often at a loss in the calculations of active life. And if Cardinal Mezzofanti was able, towards the close of his career, to converse in fifty different languages and dialects, it is not surprising that he was not remarkable for other acquirements. That the son of a carpenter, in a provincial town in Italy, should have, by his unassisted exertions, enabled himself to minister to the spiritual necessities of the sick and wounded of all nations who crowded the Italian hospitals during the French war,—that he should have given an impetus to the study of foreign literature in his own city, and largely promoted the knowledge of the Oriental languages at Rome, and the consequent efficiency of the foreign missions,—is surely enough, without expecting that he should also have been a statesman, a philosopher, or an eminent writer. But from this memoir we learn that he was not only a great linguist, but a man of singular amiability, moderation, benevolence, and innocence of life.

Joseph Caspar Mezzofanti was born at Bologna on the 17th of September, 1774.

His father was a carpenter. He was sent, at three years old, to a dame's school, where he showed such a precocious aptitude for learning, that he was early removed to the grammar-school of a certain Abate Filippo Cicotti, who was so struck with his talents, that he prevailed on the old carpenter to give the boy the best education within his reach. Through the influence of Father John Baptist Respighi, a priest of the Oratory, young Mezzofanti was placed in one of the *scuole pie*. From thence, on his determining to embrace the ecclesiastical state, he was transferred to the archiepiscopal seminary; and many apocryphal stories are related of his early proficiency in that establishment. He must, however, have shown a decided taste for languages, for he was appointed professor of Arabic in the university of his native city at the early age of twenty-three.

And now he was called upon to make one of those decisions which stamp a man's character and prospects for life. The French Republic had taken possession of Bologna, and all the professors were required to take the oath of fidelity to the new government. Young Mezzofanti firmly refused. It was then intimated to him that if he would acknowledge the government by an interchange of civilities with the new authorities, the oath would be dispensed with. He would not even accept this compromise, and was deprived of his professorship, and of the pittance of about 25*l.* which it brought him in yearly. He had been presented, it is true, to two benefices; but their united revenues amounted to but 8*l.*, which was increased by a private librarianship, and other small emoluments, to about 20*l.* per annum, out of which he had to support his father and mother, a little brother, and a sister older than himself.

He was, therefore, obliged to betake himself to the drudgery of giving private lessons, and this was the means of his acquiring, not only many friends, but some foreign languages. In the process of teaching Lord Byron modern Greek, he learned English; while from the Austrian, Hungarian, Swedish, French, Belgian, and even gipsy soldiers, whom he attended in his clerical capacity at the hospitals, he picked up that colloquial knowledge of many European languages which afterwards made him so celebrated.

He was now gradually becoming known, and obtained in succession the offices of assistant librarian to the Institute of Bologna, and the professorship of Oriental languages. Napoleon endeavoured to entice him to Paris, and Pius VII., on his restoration, offered him the secretaryship of the Propaganda; but the modest Abate refused all instances to leave his beloved professorship, until at length, on being despatched in a deputation to Gregory XVI. by the submission of Bologna to the Papal government, he was prevailed upon to accept the Pope's invitation. "Holy Father," said he, "people say that I can speak a great many languages. In no one of them, nor in them all, can I find words to express how deeply I feel this mark of your holiness's regard." A practised courtier could not have turned out a neater reply than this. One of the incidents of this visit is characteristic both of his modest disposition and linguistic powers:—

"It is hardly necessary to say that one of the very first visits which he paid in Rome, was to the Propaganda. On the morning after his arrival, the feast, as it would seem, of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, he went to the sacristy with

the intention of saying mass; and having, with his habitual retiringness, knelt down to say the usual preparatory prayers without making himself known, he remained for a considerable time unobserved and therefore neglected. He was at length recognized by Dr. Cullen, the present archbishop of Dublin, (at that time professor of Scripture in the Propaganda), who at once procured for the distinguished stranger the attention which he justly deserved in such an institution. It is a pleasing illustration, at once of the retentiveness of his memory and of the simple kindness of his disposition, that in an interview with Dr. Cullen not very long before his death, he reminded him of this circumstance, and renewed his thanks even for so trifling a service. After mass, he made his way, unattended, to one of the *camerate*, or corridors. The first room which he chanced to meet was that of a Turkish student, named Hassan, now archbishop of the United Greek Church at Constantinople. He at once entered into conversation with Hassan in Turkish. This he speedily changed to Romaic with a youth named Musabini, who is now the Catholic Greek bishop at Smyrna. From Greek he turned to English, on the approach of Dr. O'Connor, an Irish student, now bishop of Pittsburgh in the United States. As the unwonted sounds began to attract attention, the students poured in, one by one, each in succession to find himself greeted in his native tongue; till at length, the bell being rung, the entire community assembled, and gave full scope to the wonderful quickness and variety of his accomplishment. Dr. O'Connor describes it as the most extraordinary scene he has ever witnessed; and he adds a further very remarkable circumstance that, during the many new visits which Mezzofanti paid to the Propaganda afterwards, he never once forgot the language of any student with whom he had spoken on this occasion, nor once failed to address him in his native tongue."

He was now made a canon of the church of Santa Maria Maggiore; next *primo custode* of the Vatican Library, and finally cardinal-priest, with the title of Sant' Onofrio, on the Janiculum. We who are accustomed to associate the idea of a bishop with 10,000*l.* a year, and no very onerous duties, are surprised to find that a cardinal's salary on the Roman civil list amounts to about 900*l.*; and that Cardinal Mezzofanti, on being elevated to the purple, found himself charged with the superintendence of a correction of the Liturgical Books of the Oriental Church, and prefect of the Congregation of Studies. He was also appointed a member of the Congregation of the Propaganda, of that on the affairs of the Chinese Mission, besides those of the "Index," of "Rites," and of the "Examination of Bishops." All these offices brought him no additional emolument, while they were heavy taxes on his time.

When all the cardinals left Rome in 1848, Mezzofanti remained alone and unmolested. At the beginning of 1849 he began to show signs of decay, and died on the 15th of March:—

"The chaplain and the members of his family frequently assembled at his bed-side, to accompany and assist him in his dying devotions; and the intervals between these common prayers, in which all alike took part, were filled up with pious readings by Anna Minarelli, and with short prayers of the holy cardinal himself. '*Dio mio! abbiate pietà di me!*'—'My God, have mercy on me!' was his ever recurring ejaculation, mingled occasionally with prayers for the exiled Pontiff, for the welfare of his widowed Church, and for the peace of his distracted country. '*Abbiate pietà della Chiesa! Preghiamo per lei!*'"

His literary works were confined to papers read before different learned societies; verses in different languages, some of which have

been collected and published; and essays left unfinished, many of which he destroyed.

As we have already observed, the opinions of his acquirements were various and discordant. Some represented him as a mere parrot, who learned and could remember a few words and phrases, which he repeated for the purpose of exciting the wonder of the ignorant; others were perhaps inclined to exaggerate his powers. We extract Dr. Harford's account of two interviews, with the impressions produced by them on his mind:—

"I first made the acquaintance of the Abbé Mezzofanti," writes Mr. Harford, "at the table of Cardinal Lanti, brother of the Duke of Lanti, then Legate of Bologna. This was in the year 1817. The Cardinal was then living at the public palace at Bologna, but I had previously known him in Rome. He was a man of highly-cultivated mind, and of gentlemanly and agreeable manners. He made his guests perfectly at their ease, and I well recollect, after dinner, forming one of a group around Abbé Mezzofanti, and listening with deep interest to his animated conversation, which had reference, in consequence of questions put to him, to various topics illustrating his wonderful acquaintance with the principal languages of the world. Report, at this time, gave him credit for being master of upwards of forty languages; and I recollect, among other things, his giving proof of his familiar acquaintance with the Welsh. I had some particular conversation with him upon the origin of what is called Saxon, Norman, and Lombard architecture, and I remember his entire accordance with the opinion I threw out, that it resolved itself in each case into a corruption of Roman architecture.

"My next interview with him was after a long lapse of time, for I did not meet him again till the year 1846, the winter of which I passed in Rome. The Abbé was then changed into the Cardinal Mezzofanti. I found him occupying a handsome suite of apartments in a palazzo in the Piazza Santi Apostoli. He assured me he well remembered meeting Mrs. H. and myself at Cardinal Lanti's, on the occasion above referred to; and in the course of several visits which I paid him during the winter and ensuing spring, his conversation was always animated and agreeable. He conversed with me in English, which he spoke with the utmost fluency and correctness, and only with a slight foreign accent. His familiar knowledge of our provincial dialects quite surprised me. 'Do you know much of the Yorkshire dialect?' he said to me; and then, with much humour, gave me various specimens of its peculiarities; and your *Zummersetshire* dialect,' he went on to say, laughing as he spoke, and imitating it.

"On another occasion he spoke to me with high admiration of the style of Addison, preferring it to that of any English author with whom he was acquainted. He commended its ease, elegance, and grace; and then contrasted it with the grandiloquence of Johnson, whose powerful mind and copious fancy he also greatly admired, though he deemed him much inferior in real wit and taste to Addison. In all this I fully agreed with him; and then inquired whether he had ever read Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, and, finding he had not, I told him he must allow me to send it to him, as I felt assured from the interest he displayed in our English literature, it would much amuse and delight him. This promise I subsequently fulfilled.

"Speaking to me about an English lady with whom I was well acquainted, he eagerly inquired, 'Is she a blue stocking?'

"He one day talked to me about the Chinese language and its difficulties, and told me that some time back a gentleman who had resided in China visited him. 'I concluded,' he added, 'that I might address him in Chinese, and did so; but, after exchanging a few sentences with me, he begged that we might pursue our conversation in French. We talked, however, long enough for

me to discover that he spoke in the *Canton dialect*.'

"That one who had never set his foot out of Italy should be thus able in an instant to detect the little peculiarities of dialect in a man who had lived in China, did, I acknowledge, strike me with astonishment.

"This sort of critical sagacity in languages enabled the Cardinal to render important services to the Propaganda College at Rome, in which he held a high office. I was not only struck with the fluency, but with the rapidity with which he spoke the English language, and, I might also add, the idiomatic correctness of his expressions.

"So much of celebrity attached itself to his name that foreigners of distinction gladly sought occasions of making his acquaintance. On being ushered into his presence on one of my visits, I found him surrounded by a large party of admirers, including several ladies, who all appeared highly delighted with his animated conversation."

His capacity for generalization and his quick perception of analogies is curiously illustrated by the following incident:—The present King of Sweden, after conversing with him in the ordinary Swedish language, suddenly addressed him in the dialect of some province. Mezzofanti could not reply; but next day he was able to converse in this *patois*:—

"From whom, in the name of all that is wonderful, have you learnt it?" exclaimed the prince.

"From your Royal Highness," replied Mezzofanti. "Your conversation yesterday supplied me with a key to all that is peculiar in its forms, and I am merely translating the common words into this form."

The book is filled with amusing anecdotes illustrative of his almost miraculous acquirements. Lady Morgan, Lady Blessington, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Admiral Smyth, Dean Milman, Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Baron Bunsen, and Cardinal Wiseman,—all have some anecdote to relate about him. But we must confine ourselves to the following practical joke of Pope Gregory XVI. :—

"One day," says M. Manavit, "Gregory XVI. provided an agreeable surprise for the polyglot prelate, and a rare treat for himself, in an improvised conversation in various tongues—a regular linguistic tournament. Among the mazy alleys of the Vatican gardens, behind one of the massive walls of verdure which form its peculiar glory, the Pope placed a certain number of Propaganda students in ambuscade. When the time came for his ordinary walk, he invited Mezzofanti to accompany him; and, as they were proceeding gravely and solemnly, on a sudden, at a given signal, these youths grouped themselves for a moment on their knees before his Holiness, and then, quickly rising, addressed themselves to Mezzofanti, each in his own tongue, with such an abundance of words, and such a volubility of tone, that, in the jargon of dialects, it was almost impossible to hear, much less to understand them. But Mezzofanti did not shrink from the conflict. With the promptness and address which were peculiar to him, he took them up singly, and replied to each in his own language, with such spirit and elegance as to amaze them all."

M. Bunsen and the German philologists seem disposed rather to depreciate Mezzofanti's powers. But it seems that they are interested parties. Professor Schott, of Berlin, has recorded his opinion that "a limited knowledge of languages is sufficient for settling the general questions as to their common origin." We can quite believe that a man who, like Mezzofanti, was not satisfied with a "limited knowledge" of languages, would make sad havoc with the theories of Professor Schott, M. Bunsen, and the German ethnologists.

We cannot close this paper without expressing our astonishment that such a book as this could have come out of Maynooth,—an institution which we hear denounced every year as the seed-bed of idolatry and all that is most calculated to degrade both intellect and morals. Yet to judge by this memoir Dr. Russell must be an extremely well-informed, accomplished, and liberal-minded man. He quotes largely from Dr. Milman, Prideaux, Neander, Carlyle, Cureton, Mr. Neale, and M. Bunsen; and seems well acquainted with English literature, ancient and modern. He speaks of "the harsh and impolitic" expulsion of the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella, and does not indulge in a single sarcasm at the expense of parliamentary government, the Protestant Establishment, or the 'Times.' His style is pure, and free from affectation. We could not detect more than five or six *Hibernicisms* in the whole work. The preliminary essay on remarkable 'Linguists, Ancient and Modern,' displays a great deal of learning; and the writer keeps himself and his opinions in the background throughout the work, in a manner which is both very pleasing and very unusual.

God's Acre; or, Historical Notices relating to Churchyards. By Mrs. Stone. J. W. Parker and Son.

'*GOD'S ACRE*' is a book for a book-club. It treats of a subject which ought to interest every one, in a spirit which is sure to please all capable of appreciating gentleness, good taste, and geniality. It is by no means a very clever book; the composition is decidedly not above par; there is a want of method and arrangement, and little apparent power of thought. Fortunately, the subject is the very last on which we could have wished for any display of uncommon talent or practised literary skill. These things have their use and their place, but in the churchyard we are glad to lay them aside with the other vanities. No ability, exerted on a theme like this, could have compensated the absence of the mild, reverent, loving spirit we are happy to recognize in these pages, and which, while it must surely render them acceptable to all like-minded persons everywhere, seem to adapt them in an especial manner for the village book-club, the clergyman's shelf, and all readers living in the habitual contemplation of "quiet graveyards willowed seemly round."

The best way of disposing of the dead is not one of the subjects on which mankind have been able to agree. Darius Hystaspes, whom his own inscriptions upon the rock of Behistun, no less than the anecdotes transmitted to us by Herodotus, show to have possessed a very philosophical turn of mind, on one occasion asked certain Greeks how large a sum would induce them to eat the bodies of their parents? When the Greeks had declared themselves incorruptible, the monarch called in some Calatian Indians, and inquired on what terms they would submit the same bodies to the Hellenic rite of cremation? The disgust of the Indians, says Herodotus, surpassed that of the Greeks, and with tears they begged the king to inform them why they had been thought so deficient in the veneration due to these hallowed remains as to do anything with them but eat them. Whence the monarch and the historian seem to have both arrived at the conclusion that not only was there no standard of custom among mankind, but neither was there any of intrinsic fitness. To admit this

would bring us back to the shallow prosaic "association theory," now so justly exploded; wherefore we must hold that, as there is a standard of taste agreeably to which beauty should be extolled, so there is one by which she should be entombed, though it may not be easily ascertained. And, in fact, we find that strange customs like those of the Calatians; of the Parsees, who expose their dead to the vultures; of the ancient Balearians, who "chopped them up and potted them,"—always exceptional, have now almost died out, and that public opinion on this point has virtually come to be represented by two great sects,—the burners and the buriers. There is much to be said on both sides, and while one or two enthusiasts, both in this country and in France, have publicly recommended a return to the ancient practice, a private espousal of the same is by no means unusual with young persons desirous of establishing a reputation for uncommon strength of mind. There, we think, the matter will rest. It may be true that the lucid flame is an exquisite symbol, as it certainly is that adherence to the custom of cremation would have spared a long catalogue of horrors in the shape of fevers, and deaths, and desecrated grave-yards, and salaried commissioners. But old feelings and hallowed associations should never be lightly disturbed, and we must confess to a doubt whether the tendrils of affection that twine so freely around the tombstone would take as kindly to the heathen artificial urn, with its breakfast-table associations, and ounce or so of crumbled grey dust. The French writer to whom we have alluded, indeed, characteristically thinks that they might easily be trained thither. "How tender, how charming," he exclaims, "would it not be to preserve these dear, these honoured remains in an urn of elegant design (silver or gold for the opulent, marble, bronze, or papier-mâché for the humbler orders of society), which might be continually kept under the eye of the survivor, upon the mantel-piece; in front of the great pier-glass!" The probability of this ingenious idea being actually carried out should, we think, of itself prove fatal to the grand scheme of which it is but one of the ornamental accessories.

A decision in favour of inhumation, however, still leaves ample room for discussion as to the nature of the accompanying rites and ceremonies. A full account of the practice of every nation in this respect would make a very large book. Even the restricted field of Christian observances is too extensive for us on the present occasion, and we must be content with referring the reader to Mrs. Stone. As to the place of interment, religious feeling has usually led Christians to fix it in the immediate vicinity of a church, often in the church itself. Superstition, in fact, caused this latter locality to be much coveted in the Middle Ages, while the clergy, nothing loath that the privilege should be estimated as highly as possible, strove to enhance its value by confining it to persons of extraordinary sanctity. At present, we believe such interments are rare, except in the case of family vaults; marble tablets of the cenotaphic order are, however, sufficiently common within the walls of churches, and are to be recommended as memorials at once inexpensive and certain of preservation. If erected with a view to the glorification of the deceased, they will prove failures, for, except in cathedrals, nobody ever reads the inscriptions. Chantrey, whose experience as a mortuary artist may have rendered him sensitive on the subject, has combined the two memorials—a pretty tablet within Norton church, and a ponderous pali-

saded tomb outside. Mrs. Stone says that he considerably offered Allan Cunningham a place in the latter, and that the offer was declined. Honest Allan was quite right: we have enjoyed a long and intimate acquaintance with the sepulchre in question, and can conceive nothing more uninviting. Far better is the simple granite obelisk, recently erected by the villagers, on the little green outside the churchyard where the man of monuments sleeps his long sleep.

By much the noblest kind of tomb extant is the simple oblong sepulchre with its recumbent figure, of which so many fine examples yet exist. We are surprised this ecclesiastical age has as yet done nothing to revive this style, but venture to predict that such revival will ensue sooner or later. Our fear is that it will be so overlaid with ecclesiastical fopperies as to become a party badge, which one side will discourage on conscientious grounds, while the other will make the most of it as an opportunity for vexing their neighbours. We see examples of this unamiable feeling every day, sometimes ending rather ludicrously, as in a recent instance when a prodigious amount of mummery over a defunct chorister boy had to be transacted at home, the law compelling the removal of the corpse to a distant cemetery, whither the zeal of the dilettante mourners was insufficient to carry them.

Such proceedings are the more to be regretted as there can be no doubt that modern manners and customs, in the matter of interment, stand in much need of reformation. One obvious ground of offence is the extravagant expense too frequently attendant upon funerals, greatly encouraged, says Mrs. Stone, by the undertakers' knowledge that families will generally pay almost any sum rather than resort to litigation. In other respects a decided improvement is observable: the recent ecclesiastical movement has not been without a salutary influence on the style of lapidary memorial, and the development of sanitary science has, we trust, effectually stopped the hideous desecrations that were formerly matters of course. We quite agree with Mrs. Stone that extra-mural cemeteries are not to be resorted to till necessary, and that the *beau idéal* of a graveyard is one which, lying close to the survivors, and daily trodden by all their feet, familiarizes all with the idea of dissolution, and proclaims the constant and unbroken fellowship of the living and the dead. This, however, has ceased to be practicable in large towns, and nothing remains but to make the enforced banishment of the departed as tolerable as may be. Country churchyards themselves are not always safe and immaculate. The disappearance of a family from a village is pretty sure to be followed by the disappearance of their tombstones, unless these have been built in a very solid, and consequently in a very ugly manner. In Yorkshire, it is said, the same slab is frequently made to do double duty, being simply turned over, laid down afresh, and inscribed with a new name. Clergymen ought to make the prevention of such abuses a part of their duty, and we believe the matter has only to be mentioned to receive due attention. Some incumbents, indeed, have been known to side with the Vandals. Mr. Gunning, in his 'Reminiscences of Cambridge,' mentions a Norfolk vicar who claimed a right of property in all grave-stones which might be overturned by his cattle while grazing in the churchyard, and went to law with his parishioners to establish his claim. This gentleman must have been

related to the incumbent mentioned in Keats's letters as having directed the workmen to nail the black cloth used to hang the church on the death of Princess Charlotte wrong side outwards—it being his perquisite!

Closely connected with the subject of tombs, is that of epitaphs, which, in spite of Jerrold's authority, confirmed by a brilliant impromptu on an eminent publisher, we must hold to constitute one of the most difficult specimens of composition. Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith is the finest that occurs to us at this moment, and the French boast many of exquisite grace. The number of the ludicrous is, unhappily, legion, even though we should grant that many have been merely manufactured for the sake of raising a laugh. Englishmen, we fear, are guided by no instinctive tact in matters of taste: the educated acquire literary and other accomplishments by set efforts and laborious practice; the uneducated and half-educated cannot take a pen in hand without exposing themselves. The only respectable effusion of the unlettered muse we have ever seen is this, in Rudby churchyard in bonnie Cleveland. It is on a family tomb erected about 1765:—

"Sleep on, Beloveds, in your Urns;
Our sighs and tears will not awake ye,
We will but tarry till our Turns,
And then, O then, we'll overtake ye."

Rudby was the actual scene of the often-told story of the parish-clerk reviving a woman laid out for interment by attempting to cut off her finger in order to possess himself of a gold ring which could not otherwise be removed. The transaction took place about the middle of last century, and proved fortunate for the robber, who not only retained his situation, but was annually presented with a web of cloth by the woman's husband as long as she lived, as tradition says she did for twenty-three years. While speaking of Yorkshire churchyards we may mention a peculiar style of tomb in vogue at Redcar, and nowhere else that we know of. It is what an Irishman might call an upright headstone of wood, polished black, inscribed in gilt letters, and ornamented with huge gilded shells stuck into the corners, like a Louis-Quinze mirror. Where many of these stand together the effect is very peculiar.

Here we must take leave of Mrs. Stone with the thanks and good wishes due to the writer of a very pleasing book.

Les Manieurs d'Argent: Etudes Historiques et Morales, 1720-1857. Par Oscar de Vallée. Paris: Lévy.

In the remarkable volume before us it has been the object of the author to show that the mania for stock-jobbing and illegitimate speculation is not without a precedent in the history of France. The period he has chosen for his standard of comparison between the past and the present, is that memorable year of 1720, in which the system established by John Law, the celebrated financial projector, was in full operation, and when all France had become infected with the rage of gambling in the funds. Setting before his readers a striking picture of the effects produced by this passion for speculation, he shows the extent of the evil, from which the nation has never since then ceased to suffer. No one will deny that there are not other countries besides France which stand in need of the impressive lesson M. de Vallée has read to his countrymen; it will not therefore be a work of supererogation to give a slight sketch of the contents of these *Etudes* which go far to prove the truth of

Proudhon's saying, that the Bourse is *par excellence* the monument of modern society.

We have not space here to trace the causes which, during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV., led to the impoverishment of the revenues of the state; suffice it to say, that on the death of that monarch the Regent thought it necessary to protest against the pernicious measures which had been adopted, and which, instead of filling, had only served to empty the exchequer, but his words had no effect. Then it was that Law came forward, and so great just then was the embarrassment of the public finances, that the Duke of Orleans was induced to listen to his plausible projects, and to permit him to establish a bank composed of 1,200 shares of 3,000 livres each; to this bank was annexed a Mississippi company, with which was afterwards joined the trade of Senegal and the privilege of the old Indian company,—tempting baits, which were so eagerly caught at, that in a very short time the shares rose to seventy times their original value. The Rue Quincampoix, where business was carried on, all at once became the rendezvous of the whole of Paris. Even at the present day, says M. de Vallée, when we see so many things of the same kind passing before our eyes, we can scarcely believe we are not dreaming when we think of the fortunes which were made and lost under the reign of Law and during the regency of the Duke of Orleans. Not one of these fortunes was the fruit of honest labour, whilst prodigious sums were made in a single day. Then, as now, this kind of gambling was not even marked by the fair play which characterizes games of chance, for those who were in the secret did not scruple to ruin the ignorant and the credulous, Law himself being one of the first to amass immense riches. He bought at one time fourteen fine estates; and as he was ambitious of being reckoned something of a *savant*, a Mæcenas, a man who employs his riches in such a way as to attract the admiration of fools, he got himself elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. A few days afterwards he bought the Petit Rambouillet and a large piece of ground near the Porte St. Honoré, in order to build himself an hotel, which was even then the fashion. After the great nobles, such as the Regent, the Duc de Bourbon, and others, domestic servants made perhaps the largest fortunes, since they had the opportunity, while listening to the conversations of their masters, of discovering the secrets which insured the success of the game. These men expended the money so gained in the most ridiculous manner. One of them in less than three months had made a fortune large enough to enable him to set up his carriage. The coachmaker from whom he ordered it, inquired what kind he would wish to have. "As handsome a berline as you can make," was the answer. "But in what style would you like it? must it be lined with crimson velvet? shall I use gold or silver fringe?"—"Yes; gold, silver, crimson velvet—it does not signify, you can't make it too handsome." Then taking out of his purse 4,000 livres in bank-notes—"Tenez, sir; I will pay you this in advance; my name is so-and-so, and I live in such a street. Good morning! I am wanted in the Rue Quincampoix." He starts off. But the coachmaker runs after him, crying out, "Sir, sir, what arms shall I put?"—"The handsomest you can—the very handsomest possible."

Another man had speculated so fortunately that he was able to purchase his carriage from

the master whose service he had just quitted. For two or three days he did little else but drive about the streets. At last he ordered his coachman to take him to the Rue Quincampoix and then to wait for him in the Rue Bourg l'Abbé. The footmen went into a cabaret, and their master, after having bought or sold some shares, set out on foot to seek his carriage. Rain came on. Forgetting for a moment that he was master, he mounted behind, as he had been accustomed to do. His coachman perceiving this, called out, "Sir, what are you thinking of?"—"Hold your tongue," said the master, getting down; "I only did it in order to judge for myself how many footmen could stand there, for I must have two, or perhaps more."

M. de Vallée also mentions an incident showing that it was only necessary to approach the Rue Quincampoix in order to make a fortune, since a humpback made more than 50,000 livres by hiring his back as a desk to those who had papers to write or sign. It was of him that the Abbé Terrasson said one day,—"Supra dorsum meum fabricaverunt peccatores."

We must find room for a portrait of a *noveau riche* of another grade, thus described by Duhauchamp:—

"He carried magnificence to such a height that the facts related of him appear to be almost fabulous. His hotel at Paris, his gardens, his valuable furniture, his equipages, the multitude of his domestics of all ranks and professions, equalled the retinues of the greatest princes. A certain jeweller is said to have provided him with upwards of three millions of precious stones, not including the magnificent diamond of the Count de Nocé, for which he paid 500,000 livres, and a waist-buckle, which a Jew sold him for the same sum. As to valuable furniture, being a *connoisseur*, and possessed of good taste, he had chosen it so well, that to form some idea of the magnificence of his apartments, it would be necessary to have recourse to the descriptions of the palaces of fairyland. Not content with a splendid service of silver, gilt which he had already purchased, he persuaded a silversmith to let him have one which had been ordered for the King of Portugal. All his culinary utensils were made of silver, as well as his chamber services. He had no less than ninety horses in his stables; the number of his servants also amounted to nearly ninety, amongst whom were included a steward, *maître d'hôtel*, secretaries, surgeon, *valet de chambre*, upholsterers, four young ladies who acted as *femmes de chambre*, and for his *laquais* he had four youths far superior in birth to their master. Even when he dined out he was in the habit of having his table as sumptuously served as though he himself intended to be present. His desserts were of a kind which would have astonished the most ingenious mechanists: fruits which would have deceived the most clairvoyant eyes, and so artistically manufactured that if any one, astonished to see a fine melon in the middle of winter, had taken it into his head to touch it, instantly a number of little fountains would have sprung from it, and cast around a delicious perfume, whilst the master of the house, pressing an invisible spring, caused an automaton to make the circle of the table, and present nectar to the ladies."

As for Law himself, he was surrounded with flatterers, amongst whom might be found the most honourable names in France. When he passed along the streets, it was usual to cry, "*Vive le Roi et Monseigneur Law!*" uniting thus, says M. de Vallée, in a disgraceful and sinister solidarity, royalty with gambling speculation. Women, in particular, carried their adulation to the most incredible height, not even hesitating to appear in public in the carriage of his mistress, who was accustomed

to say that there was not an animal in the world so stupid as a duchess. One lady, who could not obtain an audience, caused her carriage to be upset before his hotel, that he might come out and give her his assistance; another driving past Madame de Simiane's hotel, where Law was dining, began to call out "Fire, fire!" in which cry she was joined by her servants. Law ran out, together with the rest of the party; but the lady took nothing by her ruse, for Law had no sooner discovered it than he turned away without deigning to bestow a word upon the fair *intriguante*. The great nobles had an entrance of their own into the Rue Quincampoix, but once admitted, they no longer preserved a trace of nobility; for, mingling amongst the common herd of sharpers and gamblers, they did not disdain to have recourse to trickery and fraud. Every day society became more corrupt; both the monarchy and the aristocracy parted with their ancient and salutary prestige, and having lost their old nobility, the people who had learnt to despise them gave them another title, and called them Mississippi Lords, a title which they received with smiles and satisfaction, instead of looking upon it as a name which branded them with dishonour. Not even the clergy escaped the contagion; and while the *bourgeoisie* also succumbed to the influence of pecuniary corruption, the mass of the people absorbed the infection into its veins, to spread it in their turn; and a feeling of general contempt was engendered which loosened all social bonds. In all grades of society, the taste for luxury which had arisen served but to complicate the evil and to develop new vices, extending even to the domestic hearth: young portionless girls, whose birth was noble, and who, in better times, would have preferred death to a *mésalliance*, courted fortune speculators, took their money, made a pretence of accepting their hands, would not bear their names, and found their way back into the great world by means of some striking and aristocratic adultery.

Lastly, crime increased daily, murder and suicides became frequent; and when, at last, the baseless fabric of all this ill-gotten wealth began to give way, a sombre and timid despair had, in the words of Duolos, taken possession of all men's minds, whilst their souls had sunk too low to be capable of courageous crimes. The magistrature was the first to give the signal of resistance, but for an account of the efforts of Daguesseau, and of the parliament, to destroy a system which had been the cause of so much evil, we must refer our readers to M. de Vallée's volume. It was not until nearly the close of the year 1720 that the clergy, in the persons of the Cardinal de Noailles and the Bishop of Auxerre, raised the cry of alarm, and proclaimed that cupidity, like an impetuous torrent, was inundating the whole surface of the land,—that vice and injustice, impiety, fraud, luxury, and sensuality, were in the ascendant. But notwithstanding all the protestations and efforts made by the parliament, the magistrature, and the clergy, the evil had made—and still makes—great progress; and spite of the essential differences which distinguish 1720 from 1857 we may easily perceive, in the picture M. de Vallée has drawn of the past, what it is which in the features of the present causes so much uneasiness to thoughtful minds.

M. de Vallée is, however, far from denying that material civilization is devoid of grandeur, but he is of opinion that it may be realized without so much corruption; it is illegitimate speculation alone which he reprehends, and

not the large and healthy employment of capital. To conclude in the words of Louis XVI., he simply desires that the Bourse, which by its institution ought to be the theatre of good faith and confidence, should not offer the spectacle of indiscreet and ruinous speculation, alike prejudicial to the public credit and to the fortunes of individuals.

History of the Life and Times of Edmund Burke. By Thomas Macknight. 2 Vols. Chapman and Hall.

THOUGH Burke be but sixty years dead, his name has become a sort of misty tradition. Like the demi-gods of old, he bids fair to be worshipped and revered on the principle of the "omne snotum pro mirifico." Mr. Macknight, in the present work, is endeavouring to remedy the evil; but his is but a moderate success. We wish that he had adopted a less inflated style, and been content to tell his story naturally. The constant use of high-flown metaphor, and Macaulayish lacquering, is tiresome and offensive, and in some cases degenerates into ludicrous bathos. For example, Burke had gone to Ireland as secretary to "Single-Speech" Hamilton, who expected that, in return for a pension of 300*l.*, Burke would tie himself to him, and do all his work, clean or dirty. This of course, though much to Hamilton's surprise and indignation, Burke declined. Would any one suppose that the following passage describes the rupture between them? It reads more like an extract from a Transatlantic abolitionist novel:—

"He [Hamilton] did not know how proud was that humility of which he would have taken advantage, and made the mere blind vassal of his selfish purposes. Calculating on the thin golden chain he fancied he had placed round the neck of his faithful friend and assistant, he struck a coward's blow, expecting that his slave would fall and beg for mercy at his feet. To his amazement the serf rose up, in all the pride of insulted manhood and moral dignity, and as he towered above his oppressor, flung the yellow shackle in his face; thus preferring, to the luxuries of a menial dependence, his freedom and the unpensioned desert. Yes! the slave was free. The Ariel had found within himself the power to effect his own emancipation; and feeling superior to the sordid elements he had escaped from, could now soar proudly to the highest heaven."

This passage, again, seems to us, to be something worse than bad taste.

Now the million were enthusiastically worshipping him [Pitt] again in a spirit of fanatical idolatry; but, unawed by the clouds in which the political luminary had thought fit to veil his splendour, Burke saw through all this mysterious magnificence, and could discern some dark spots in the very centre of the *effulgent holy of holies*."

But, spite of this, Mr. Macknight has presented us with a life-like picture of the great original, and while making him stand out as the main centre figure, has grouped around him striking sketches of those with whom he was brought into contact in public or private life. He shows that the circumstances of Burke's parentage and education tended to make him the future champion of religious liberty, and the pioneer of Catholic emancipation; for though his father, an attorney in Dublin, was a Protestant, his mother was of a then proscribed creed, a Romanist: "Thus he was to unite in his person all that was really good in both religions, and all that politically may be necessary to make Ireland a free, happy, and united nation."

Moreover, he was educated by Abraham

Shackleton, a Quaker, whose character Burke glowingly eulogized in the House of Commons, and from him and his son, with whom he formed a life-long friendship, he imbibed those principles of toleration which bore such noble fruit in after years. Mr. Macknight disputes rather testily Burke's claim to descent from the Clanricarde family, and says that he was above such vanity; he prefers to derive him from some honest citizens of Limerick of the seventeenth century. Burke, assuredly, less than any man needs the aid of high lineage to make his name illustrious; yet we cannot think it derogatory to him to have noble blood in his veins; and in opposition to Mr. Macknight's statement—which after all he sets down to mere report—we have the fact that Burke always used the Clanricarde arms, and that the first earl addressed him as "cousin."

After leaving Mr. Shackleton's school—where, according to one of his biographers, he showed little originality of mind, but where Mr. Macknight says his shining qualities attracted his master's eye—he passed through Trinity College, Dublin, without distinction. Indeed, up to this time he had fancied himself a poet, which is quite enough to account for even his brilliant talents failing to gain him academic fame.

His father wished him to take up law as a profession, and he kept his terms in London with that view, but he soon abandoned it, and this produced a coolness between them. The chapters which describe Burke as a poor and unknown student, apparently cast adrift on the dangerous ocean of London life, will probably interest the general reader more than any other part of the book, and are graphically told, but we must pass on to his first appearance in a political station, merely directing the reader's attention to Mr. Macknight's convincing refutation of a current report that Burke had before then been presumptuous enough to become a candidate for the Chair of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, and of a slander much more damaging to his character, that he was on terms of too great intimacy with the famous Peg Woffington.

Burke, though in early life a very discursive student, was never an idle man, and contributed much to the periodicals of the day; but his first avowed work was 'The Vindication of Natural Society,' which was published in 1756, and is a most masterly piece of ironical writing, in imitation of Lord Bolingbroke's style and principles, more particularly as set forth in his 'Letters on the Study of History'—a style pronounced by Chesterfield and Pitt to be imitable; and yet so extraordinary was the resemblance of this satirical parody, in manner and matter, that it was deemed necessary to make a formal denial of its being written by Bolingbroke. It most completely exposes the dangerous fallacies of Bolingbroke's method of reasoning, and, as our author observes, "has seemed to some only too perfect, and to be apparently as unanswerable in argument as it is eloquent in expression." A few months after appeared the 'Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful,' of which Mr. Macknight gives a clever epitome. He does full justice to an essay which Johnson called a model of philosophical criticism, and which created a great sensation; while he truly says that the theory on which it is based, namely, arranging all the passions under two classes only, those relating to pain and those having their origin in pleasure, is monstrous and absurd. The greatest pleasure this work could give the author must have been

that it brought about a reconciliation between himself and his father, who sent him the substantial acknowledgment of his admiration in the shape of 100*l.*, on receiving the revised edition. At this time Burke, without a sixpence beyond his literary earnings, was fortunate enough to meet with a wife in the daughter of Dr. Nugent, a Bath physician. This lady's love and amiable qualities proved the comfort of his life; and it was in reference to her that he beautifully said, when harassed by political strife, that "every care vanished the moment he entered beneath his own roof." The 'Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful' introduced its author to the men of letters and wits of the town; and in 1764 we find him, in conjunction with Sir Joshua Reynolds, starting the Literary Club at the Turk's Head, in Soho, of which Johnson and Goldsmith were also distinguished members. Burke suggested, and for some years solely conducted, the 'Annual Register' for Dodsley; and Mr. Macknight pays a deserved compliment to the skill and industry with which he performed his yearly task. For this work, however, the labour of which must have been immense and terribly wearying, as any one will allow who reads Mr. Macknight's skilful analysis, he only received a paltry 100*l.* a year!

Of the history of Burke's introduction to political life as secretary to William Gerard Hamilton, who was himself Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we cannot give the details. They are drawn out at length in the book before us, and the meanness of Hamilton, and the independence and honesty of Burke, are ably depicted. The particulars of the transaction were long involved in mystery, owing to Burke's explanation of the circumstances being contained in letters to private friends, which have been only lately brought to light; and Hamilton, with low malignity, sought every possible means of misrepresenting the case, and spreading slanders and calumnies against him. The facts, as they now stand, triumphantly prove Burke's honour and high-mindedness, and place Hamilton in a very contemptible light; but during his life, Burke often suffered from the effects of Hamilton's insidious reports that he had received wages for a certain service and refused to perform its duties, and that he was little better than a scoundrel. It is a pity Mr. Macknight could not avoid such a bit of fustian as this after his clear and eloquent exposure: "And Hamilton, as a disagreeable spectre of the darkness, vanishes from out of the path of this brilliant genius as it nobly ascends in its benignant career, which was like the god of day himself, the blessed harbinger of light, gladness, and comfort to the oppressed and suffering among all nations, races, religions, and climes." Although we agree with Mr. Macknight that this was an unfortunate engagement for Burke, and that Hamilton was, like King Pharaoh, a broken reed piercing the hand that leant on him, yet it was better that it should have ended where it did, as it set Burke free to accept the post of secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, who had just come into office as Prime Minister. From this point, Burke's life is a matter of history; for he soon entered parliament as member for Wendover, a representation which he afterwards exchanged for Bristol, and became the main-spring of the party to which he attached himself, and the confidential adviser, guide, and friend of his patron. And here we must protest against Mr. Macknight's habit of depreciating every favour and kindness shown to

Burke, as though it detracted from the merit of his hero to be under an obligation to any one. A special instance of this is his account of the pecuniary gifts by which the Marquis of Rockingham showed his sense of Burke's great services to himself and his party. Mr. Macknight accepts the fact that Burke received the splendid *honorarium*, and yet maintains that Lord Rockingham was the person really placed under an obligation. To this it may be replied, that if it were known that any member of parliament accepted a sum of money from the prime minister, that member's influence in the House would be for ever destroyed. Without, therefore, saying that there was anything in the transaction to cast a slur upon Burke's honour, we must acknowledge that it involved the sacrifice of his independence as a public man.

Another of Mr. Macknight's weaknesses, also originating in over-zeal for his hero's fame, is the utter denial of any good qualities, or even right motives, to those who were opposed to him. On all such, from Chatham down to Rigby, he pours out the vials of his wrath, and exhausts the whole vocabulary of vituperation. Now, there is no doubt that Burke was not only the most far-seeing man of his own, but probably of any age; yet it is hardly fair to magnify the mistakes of those who were somewhat short-sighted into crimes, and their well-intentioned—however erroneous—conduct into foolhardy and obstinate wrong-headedness. But Mr. Macknight may say that they had Burke's warning voice to guide them, and they treated him Cassandra fashion, and stopped their ears. Granted; and yet much may be said in excuse when we consider the strong prejudices of the day, the peculiar position of Burke in the House, and the manner in which he delivered his oracular harangues, which was not always the most winning, greatly as they extorted surprise and admiration, any more than the matter was always best adapted for the comprehension of the men to whom it was addressed. Let Mr. Macknight compare Burke's elegant tributes to the good qualities of Lord North and Grenville, and his amiable excuses for their points of difference from him, with his own violent diatribes against those two ministers, and he will, we hope, see that he does Burke's memory no kindness by defaming those of whom Burke could so speak.

We wish we had space to enter into the account of Burke's private charities and unostentatious generosity. We must content ourselves with referring our readers to the really beautiful account of his conduct, when himself poor and friendless, to Joseph Emin, a patriotic young Armenian, whom he met accidentally in a starving state, and whom he ever after befriended. The facts are most of them new, and, as our author says, "shed a light on all that is obscure in this portion of his career, and show to its very essence the spirit in which he lived and worked." And this was no solitary instance; to him Barry the painter also, and Crabbe the poet, owe not only their start in life, but their actual maintenance. The question whether Burke was "Junius," though sufficiently settled by his own positive denial, as contained in a letter to Charles Townsend, is well argued by Mr. Macknight in the negative, from the facts of the case. He also shows conclusively, that if Burke had never condescended to contradict the story, the evidence against his being that inscrutable writer is much stronger than any that can be produced for it, and really reduces it almost to an impossibility. We ventured, at the beginning of

our remarks, to hint at a tendency of Mr. Macknight to imitate the glittering style of Lord Macaulay, which, however admirable it may be in the original, is not so pleasing in an exaggerated copy. The following description of the state of London during the American war will serve both as an illustration of our meaning and as an example of the author's manner:—

"Waging a hopeless contest in the North and South, in the East and West, in both hemispheres, in every latitude, by land and sea; as the net was being woven round Cornwallis and his gallant band, with such enormous interest then on the hazard of the die, we almost wonder how Englishmen at home could bear the excitement of the struggle, either eat, sleep, perform their daily duties, or even manage to exist at all.

"But this would be a great misconception. There was doubtless much public spirit; but there was also much public insensibility. The multitude, either of the rich or poor, either of the fashionable or vulgar, are seldom powerfully affected with anything but what comes under their immediate experience. To them the American war was an abstraction, and an abstraction that had lost the charm of novelty. A wet or cold day, a full purse or an empty stomach, a personal gratification or a domestic sorrow, were circumstances, which, with the great majority, had much more influence than gazettes announcing the successful defence of Gibraltar, the fateful march of Cornwallis into Virginia, or the anticipated loss of Minorca. People quarrelled and became friends, bought and sold, made merry and formed parties of pleasure, sent their children to school and looked for their return at the Christmas holidays, flirted, danced, were married, and died, and the hour ran through each of these eventful autumn days as steadily as in the most halcyon season of prosperous peace. All contemporary writers agree in showing that there never was a time of greater dissipation than at the climax of this American war, when England was staggering in the most awful season through which she has ever emerged. The clubs in St. James's Street were full of the Maccaroni. Games of chance, which had been much in fashion thirty years before, were again revived; and fortunes were lost at the gaming table with a recklessness which surprised old men who talked of Carteret and Pulteney. The theatres and opera houses were crowded. Persons of rank, as they went to parties, were robbed by highwaymen, who bowed politely as they rode away with the guineas which their real owners had intended to play with at cards throughout the night, and sometimes far into the next morning. The country squire who quietly rode out to hunt at the moment when the Royal and Parliamentary forces were about to engage in the battle of Edgehill, was, as an observer remarked, the perfect representative of the indifference with which many of his contemporaries appeared to regard the jeopardized fortunes of their country in this unparalleled time."

We have been unwilling to enter into the political conduct of Burke, tempting as the subject is, inasmuch as it is impossible to do it any justice in our limited space; it may be enough to say that Mr. Macknight's whole summary of the American war, and of Burke's consistency and independence in that and other eventful and critical questions, is most masterly, and deeply interesting. If we detect any variation from the usual wisdom and foresight with which he advised his party, it is when, finding their efforts vain to make any impression on the incapacity and corruption of the government they opposed, he prevailed on them to absent themselves altogether from their places in parliament. Their constituents, in particular, and the country in general had a claim on them as representatives,

and they could not forsake their posts without deserting that duty to which they were pledged, if peers by inheritance, if commoners by acceptance. As it was the scheme proved abortive, and they soon returned to active opposition. As these volumes leave Burke at the middle period of his life—namely, when he had just filled for a brief season the office of Paymaster to the Forces under the Rockingham administration—we may hope to return to the subject on the appearance of the remainder of the work; which will be welcomed, we feel sure, by all who have read the present instalment.

Memoirs of James, Marquis of Montrose. By James Grant. Routledge and Co.

MR. GILFILLAN is not likely to be often cited as a model of anything but absurdity; nevertheless, to speak in his own vernacular, "the creature has glimmerings," and one of these must have inspired his never-to-be-forgotten comparison of the author of 'A Life-Drama' with a Highlander walking down Fleet Street. Cogitation might travail long before discovering a more effectual means of recommending an author to public kindness than by delicately insinuating a relationship between him and the hardy mountaineers who have discarded the conventionality of inexpressibles. The conversation of any young lady who has been to a review, of any elderly gentleman fresh from the 'Times's' correspondence, will soon show who claim the lion's share of sympathy in military matters. Nay, we verily believe that, with the mass of right-thinking people, the scanty population of her northern counties has come to stand for the whole of Scotland, and that the general sentiment regards Sir Walter Scott as the chief of a clan, Burns as a kilted piper eminent for reels, and Gaelic as a rather broad dialect of English. No clearer indication of the direction of public sympathy could be given than the extraordinary series of myths which, during these latter years of battle, has been current about the Highlanders, and the Highlanders alone, from the famous fiction of "the thin red line" to the imagination, so picturesque that it should have been a truth, of the beleaguered defenders of Lucknow hearkening for relief, with spirits that rose and drooped by turns as the pibrochs of the distant but advancing Highlanders rose or died away upon the winds of night.

This state of public feeling is, we really believe, responsible for the appearance of the present volume. What call had Mr. Grant, the author of so much dashing fiction, to set forth the truth of the conflict waged in Scotland between Covenanter and Royalist? It could not be the possession of any novel views, or any information not generally known. The views are those already popular, traditional, and universal; the information is drawn essentially, often verbally, from no more recondite source than Napier's well-known work. Nor does Mr. Grant appear to have been visited by any extraordinary access of enthusiasm, or his biography to partake in any degree of the nature of an act of hero-worship. It is, we take it, simply a matter of business. The public want Highlanders on reasonable terms, and here is a deserving man ready to furnish any solvent customer with three-and-sixpenny worth. It is always so: a current of popular sympathy in any direction is as certain to produce a set of books (and polkas) to correspond, as a breath of the south wind in spring or autumn to call forth the appropriate flowers. Macaulay dispenses with

pages descriptive of the effect produced by the great Frederick's victories in England, by simply telling us that at such a time half the publicans in the country were painting Vernon's head out of their signs to put his in. It is just the same in literature,—in that particular branch of it, at least, which most nearly corresponds in point of dignity to that department of the pictorial art just adverted to. What a prodigious increase of piety and virtue in the British army do we not owe to the fifth edition of that esteemed work, 'The Memoirs of Hedley Vicers!' How marvellously fast, under the stimulating sunshine of a brisk demand, did our young friends the 'Ministering Children' shoot up into adult 'Vineyard Labourers!' and how zealously have they since continued to go about and do good in all imaginable disguises. If the *qui facit per alium* is to hold here, the true author of this biography is Sir Colin Campbell.

Trying Mr. Grant, then, by this strictly commercial standard, our demands upon him must, in reason, be limited to the production of a good serviceable article, neither too gaudy nor too plain, and likely to withstand sun, rain, and wind, for at least eighteen months, the shortest period which can safely be allowed for our Gaelic enthusiasm to evaporate. We are happy to pronounce these requisites satisfied in all material respects. Do the public want quantity?—here are 396 pages of close type. Is cheapness an object?—the book is cheap even for a firm that have done so much as Messrs. Routledge to place a healthy and improving literature within the reach of all. The illustrations are generally respectable, and the general quality of the work at least equal to its pretensions. Best of all, the article itself is a good one. The Highland character was never displayed to so much advantage as under the leadership of Montrose; nor has the Celt, unassociated with the Saxon, ever gained victories so splendid under a leader so chivalrous and magnanimous. It is a happiness to think that the same fire of valour now glows to a nobler end, and that the heroes of Lucknow's two reliefs and final capture are the equals as well as the descendants of those who drew the sword for despotism and persecution at Kilsyth and Tippermuir.

Here is Mr. Grant's description of one of these victories—the battle of Alford. It is a favourable specimen of his style:—

"Montrose drew in his horse from the Don, and still remained quietly in position, resolving to be guided by circumstances. A few minutes afterwards the well-appointed battalions of Baillie came in view, with the blue banner of the Kirk waving above their broad blue bonnets and steel morions. In their front, goaded by sword and pike, the cavalry drove a herd of cattle which had been plundered from Strathbogie and the Garioch: the sight filled the Gordons with rage; and, anxious for rescue and revenge, they rashly commenced the action, the moment the enemy were within range, by pouring upon them a volley of musketry, so close, deadly, and destructive, that Montrose resolved to lose not a moment in seconding the effect it produced.

"Ordering the Gordons to fall back slowly and feign a retreat, he succeeded in luring the Covenanters up the face of that steep hill, the crown of which formed his position. Baillie, a wary and experienced veteran, was too able a general to be deceived by this; but now the impetuosity of Balcarris ruined all.

"That fiery earl, at the head of his red dragoons, who were vain of being esteemed the best regiment in Scotland, made his trumpets sound a charge; and with brandished swords, his whole column of horse rushed upon Montrose's right wing. Ani-

mated by Lord Gordon, the troopers of his clan, the Irish and the Macdonnells of Glengarry, received the shock of the charge with such firmness that the Earl's regiment retired in disorder. Again and again he rallied them, and led them against the pikes and targets of the clans; but they were hurled from the ridge of the steel, 'though standing to it with such hardy and valorous resolution, as had well nigh wrung the victory out of the Royalists' hands;' till, being confused by another volley of shot, and charged in turn, they were utterly routed.

"'Come on, my brave fellow-soldiers!' cried Sir Nathaniel Gordon; 'throw down your muskets and draw your claymores! Sheath them in the horses of the rebels! cut, hew, and hamstring them!'

"Down came the clans like a thundercloud; and Baillie's pikemen and musketeers were mingled in a moment with the swordsmen, the musketeers, and mounted troopers of Montrose, all fighting with the greatest resolution and bravery, their weapons being engaged to the very hilt, while their muskets and pistols were fired point-blank into each other's faces. By their great skill in the use of the shield, the Highlanders received bullets and blows alike on the brass orbs which covered their left arms. Baillie's ranks were drawn up in the Swedish order, three deep; those of Montrose, according to the older and less approved form of Count Tilly, were six deep; but well and nobly fought these adverse bands, for they were all gallant men, and on both sides were animated by the highest enthusiasm, and the most exalted ideas of the justice of their cause. In their fury many grasped each other by the throat, and fell together struggling on the earth; many a mounted cuirassier of the Covenant was unhorsed in the deadly *mêlée*, by the fierce and athletic Highlanders clinging to the legs of his charger, or stooping under it, and driving their long daggers into its belly to hurl the rider prone into the strife below, where he was immediately despatched. 'So dense was the bloody strife,' says the bard of Clan-Ronald, 'so close that furious conflict, that Ronald MacAllan, a Highland Cavalier, stood for some time with his claymore upraised, not knowing where to strike, for so great were the smoke, dust, and confusion, that, even under the glare of a noonday sun, friend could scarcely be distinguished from foe.

"This was the very heat of the battle, and it must have taken place on the ground still named the *Fecht Fualda*, certain fields just below the ridge, and where the plain widens. These faulds lie about a mile and three-quarters eastward of the church of Alford, and immediately north of the modern village of that name.

"Perceiving that his troops were beginning to waver, Baillie ordered Colonel Halkett's dragoons to advance; but, instead of doing so, they drew up in line, in rear of Balcarris's retiring squadrons, which fell furiously among their ranks; and, both becoming disordered on receiving a volley, began a retrograde movement together.

"At this crisis, Montrose inspired by the most happy ability and glorious bravery, placed himself at the head of his reserve, which had hitherto remained unengaged under his nephew, the Master of Napier, and rushed sword in hand in headlong charge upon Baillie's wavering and confused battalions; hurling them from the face of the hill, and along the plain or valley, in utter disorder. Losing all coolness, courage, and discipline, the Covenanters fled like children before the Highlanders, and, like children, were cut down without resistance. Such was the enthusiasm of the Royalists, that many of their peddies, or foot-boys (some of whom were lads only fourteen or fifteen years of age), mounted the baggage-horses of their masters, and rushed to join in the pursuit."

With a more civilized army, Montrose would hardly have been so famous. The Highland mode of fighting suited his genius better than

a more regular system would have done, and better than it would itself have suited a more accomplished general. The influence of routine, and a pedantic attachment to the ordinary rules of war, would have been likely to prevent such a one from making that free unhesitating use of his artless instrument which could alone render it formidable. No Lowlander will, and no impartial judge need, allow that the Highlanders were really superior to their antagonists in animal courage. Their inferiority in discipline, in weapons, in numbers, was most marked; and, however the case may have stood at first, the generals whom Montrose vanquished in his later battles, were foes by no means unworthy of his steel. The superiority of his troops lay in this, that while they were united, full of spirits, eager for battle, and confident of victory, their antagonists were ill at ease, irresolute, unacquainted with the country, and intimidated by a mode of fighting of which they had no previous idea. Ready for pike and firelock, they were dismayed at target and claymore. But this kind of superiority on the part of his troops, is in reality the most shining proof of the general's own desert. No army can be confident of victory without confidence in its leader, and the confidence of an army is seldom unmerited. Large masses of men have an instinct,—*vox populi vox Dei*. The experience of popular assemblies, indeed, does not seem to confirm this maxim; and it is true that it is easy for a man to lead his fellows astray by specious talk, but when it comes to action the charlatan stands confessed in an instant. To say that Montrose commanded the respect and obedience of some thousands of wild Highlanders, and formed their undisciplined ranks into an army which for some time continued to overthrow the best troops of the age, is to say that he possessed that insight into and mastery over men, and that power of comprehending situations and controlling circumstances, which distinguish the first from the second order of minds—the Napoleons from the Soult, the Cromwells from the Fairfaxes—real heaven-born genius from the mere worldly ability that so often assumes its semblance. His ultimate failure was, of course, a matter of necessity. It has not been given to great, any more than to small men, to repeal the laws of Nature, and disunion and consequent impotence have been her scourges for every Celtic enterprise from Vercingetorix to the Tenant League. Every victory of Montrose's thinned his ranks almost as much as those of his adversaries; the conquerors went home to enjoy their plunder, and the hero of six triumphs had hardly a more real hold upon Scotland than the pettiest Macgregor among his followers. Under such circumstances eventual success was impossible.

Mr. Grant has been sharply censured for his plagiarisms. We think the charge implies an erroneous conception of the character of his work. Were he a candidate for an abiding reputation, such an attempt to build the shrine of his own fame out of the material of other men's structures would, no doubt, be highly reprehensible. But we apprehend that he never designed, as he certainly has not produced, anything more than a compilation for general reading—"a popular and complete military history," as the preface says. He must have wished to be classed with the author of 'Landmarks of History,' not with the Froudes and the Merivales. Tried by this standard, we think his book may pass muster very fairly as an entertaining, sensible, and generally well-written compilation.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Essays on Indian Antiquities, Historic, Numismatic, and Paleographic, of the late James Prinsep, F.R.S. Edited, with Notes and Additional Matter, by Edward Thomas. 2 vols. Murray.
Country Life in Piedmont. By Antonio Gallenga. Chapman and Hall.
The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire and adjacent Districts. By Alexander Jeffery. Vols. I. and II. J. F. Hope.
Hygiene; or, Health as Depending upon the Conditions of the Atmosphere, &c. By James H. Pickford, M.D. Churchill.
Urtling. A Novel. 3 vols. Harrison.
Chronology for Schools, &c. By E. H. Jacquemet. Edited by the Rev. John Alcorn, M.A. Longman and Co.
Practical and Economical Cookery; with a series of Bills of Fare, &c. By Mrs. Smith. Chapman and Hall.
On Medicine and Medical Education. Three Lectures, with Notes and Appendix. By W. T. Gairdner, M.D. Sutherland and Knox.
Dr. Fr. Ahn's New Practical and Easy Method of Learning the French Language, &c. By Dr. Buchheim. Williams and Norgate.
Inside Canton. By Dr. Yvan. Vizetelly.

Chronology for Schools is a very useful compendium of the principal events of ancient and modern history down to the end of 1857, with a separate index for each, and a table of the succession of English sovereigns. It is well done, and would be found serviceable, not only for schools, but as a book of reference for those who cannot carry dates in their heads. For all ordinary purposes it is more handy than a work of greater pretensions and more recondite learning.

In the preface to her *Practical and Economical Cookery*, Mrs. Smith says that "the only favour she begs of the public is not to censure her work before they have made trial of the receipts therein contained." As this seemed to us a reasonable request, we complied with it, and had a dish cooked according to one of her recipes. The result is, that we have no reason to "censure" the book at all. M. Ude and M. Soyer must look to their laurels, or rather their bay-leaves. Mrs. Smith indulges her friends with a portrait of herself as a frontispiece, and her portly figure may be fairly taken as the type and effect of the solid English cookery, in which she gives instructions, as the effigies of M. Ude and M. Soyer may be taken as the types of the French kickshaws, of which they are the inventors.

In accordance with the custom of the University of Edinburgh, Dr. W. T. Gairdner was called upon to deliver three lectures on the opening of the academical terms in the year 1857. These he publishes, under the title of *On Medicine and Medical Education*. They are sensible, and well calculated to interest the students in the career upon which they were about to enter. In the introductory address Dr. Gairdner wisely recommends the students to attend the hospitals from the very commencement of their career. "Learn," he says, "to use your eyes and your ears; learn the habits and demeanor necessary for dealing with the sick; learn, in short, everything that you can learn at this stage of your progress. You will take twice as much interest in your other studies when you have seen, even dimly, to what they tend, as if you went to them without such preparation." Excellent advice this, and quite as applicable to other studies as to medicine. "The practice always helps on the theory." None but those who have tried know how an actual observation of the heavenly bodies helps the student of astronomy; and actual conversation, the student of languages; and the hearing of causes tried, the student of law. To the lectures are appended notes, containing biographical sketches of Paracelsus, Brown, Hahnemann, and observations on sessional examinations in medical study.

Dr. Buchheim has adapted to the use of English students the hundredth German edition of Dr. Fr. Ahn's *New Practical and Easy Method of Learning the French Language*. The fact that a hundred editions of the original work have been published in Germany speaks volumes for the soundness of the

system upon which it is formed; and the English adaptation is, as far as we can see, successful.

Inside Canton is a translation of a French book, which purports to be a personal narrative of a visit to that Chinese city. But we are strongly inclined to think that it was made up in the *Quartier Latin*, by one of the class known as "Bohemians." The conversations with an obliging mandarin, the phlegmatic Englishman who refers to his cousin "John" as an authority on all occasions, the jokes and striking situations, for which the reader is carefully prepared, and the incredible description of the floating city and the "Flower-boats," smacking, as they do, of the monstrous dissipation of Paris,—all indicate the Bohemian, ransacking his not very clearly imagination for the materials of a *feuilleton* to pay his landlady and enable him to visit his casino. It is not a book we can recommend on any score.

New Editions.

Sermons in Stones; or, Scripture confirmed by Geology. By Dominick McCausland, Barrister-at-Law. Fourth Edition. Bentley.
Wanderings among the High Alps. By Alfred Wills, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. Bentley.

A FOURTH edition of *Sermons in Stones* testifies to the popularity of the work. It is an attempt to show, on Hugh Miller's hypothesis, that the scriptural account of the Creation is confirmed by the discoveries of geology. But we doubt whether we have yet attained a sufficient knowledge of geology to warrant the final adoption of any theory respecting the relation which it bears to the Mosaic cosmogony. Many geologists believe in revelation; the two records, therefore, cannot be absolutely incompatible; and it is better not to involve the question needlessly by a premature attempt to solve it.

A second edition of Mr. Wills's very useful and entertaining *Wanderings among the High Alps* comes out appropriately at this season, when most English people are beginning to think of where they are to spend the latter end of summer and the autumn. The speciality of Mr. Wills's book consists in his leaving the beaten track of tourists, and penetrating to scenes comparatively little known, though within reach of the frequently trodden thoroughfares. His attention, it is true, is turned to objects which the mere pleasure-seeker would not always feel an interest in; but a good guide-book should aim at teaching the tourist, not only where fine scenery is to be found, but how it is to be looked at. The glaciers are the objects which chiefly interest Mr. Wills, both in their picturesque and scientific aspects. The book is illustrated by maps of the localities described; and the "hints for pedestrians" are thrown into an appendix.

Miscellaneous Pamphlets, &c.

An Introduction to Grammar on its True Basis, with Relation to Logic and Rhetoric, &c. By B. H. Smart. Longman and Co.
A Treatise on Light, Vision, and Colour: comprising a Theory on entire new Principles, &c. By Thomas Brett, Esq., County of Peel, W.C. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
Letter of a Canadian Merchant on the Prospects of British Shipping in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Algar and Street.
Ottawa, the Future Capital of Canada, &c. Algar and Street.
An Inquiry into the Justice and Expediency of abolishing the Rank of Sergeant-at-Law. Davis and Son.
A List of Books printed in England prior to the year MDC., in the Library of the Hon. Society of King's Inns, Dublin. By James D. Haig, Librarian. Hodges and Smith.
On the Present State of Egypt, &c. A Lecture delivered by Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. John W. Parker and Son.
Health and Happiness, &c. Biggs.

An Introduction to Grammar on its True Basis is an ingenious little treatise, intended to show the connection between the common rules of grammar and the logical sequence of ideas. Even those who may not altogether agree with Mr. Smart's

metaphysical theories will find in this little book many observations suggestive of interesting trains of thought on language and its functions.

At the dinner of the Literary Fund, last year, Judge Haliburton, in returning thanks as the representative of colonial literature, created much amusement by professing not to know of the existence of such a thing. Nevertheless, we have received *A Treatise on Light, Vision, and Colour, &c.*, written by a real Canadian. Mr. Brett rejects the theories of all former opticians, and offers "a theory on entire new principles, deduced by great care and study from common nature, explanatory of much phenomena not before explained or understood." As a specimen of the clearness of Mr. Brett's reasoning, we extract the following sentence:—"Some persons have doubted whether light has substance; if light has motion, it cannot have substance, for nothing moves but what has substance,—a nonentity cannot have motion." As far as we can guess at the meaning of the sentence, it would seem to involve a contradiction. But, indeed, if we are to judge by this pamphlet, the English language has already developed itself into very strange forms in the county of Peel, Canada West.

In a *Letter on the Prospects of British Shipping in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada*, a Canadian merchant shows that when the Grand Trunk Railway, extending from Portland, in Maine and Quebec, to Lake Huron, is completed, it will absorb the whole trade between Europe and not only the interior of Canada and the lake district, but the western states of America. The United States may well feel jealous of Canada, and seek to establish the doctrine that to them belongs, of natural and indefeasible right, the whole of the American continent. Perhaps it might be advantageous to humanity, on the whole, that Canada should be absorbed in the Union; for by such an event the anti-slave-holding North would acquire an overwhelming preponderance over the slave-holding South; and an important blow would be struck at the unnatural and lying doctrine that a man can possess property in his fellow-man. A good map of the country is prefixed to this pamphlet.

It had long been felt that the plan of making Toronto and Quebec alternately the seat of government was attended with many inconveniences. The cities of Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, and Ottawa, each put in their claims to the honour of being the permanent capital of Canada. To avoid the difficulty of deciding between the claimants, the Canadian Parliament resolved to refer the question to Her Majesty's home government; and Ottawa, the most favoured in natural position, but hitherto by far the least important of the contending cities, was fortunate enough to be chosen. *Ottawa, the Future Capital of Canada*, is a pamphlet containing a description of the country, its resources, trade, population, &c., with practical directions to persons intending to emigrate. It gives a most tempting picture of the advantages which Ottawa offers to those who find it difficult to obtain a remunerative field for their exertions in this country. Indeed, were it not that we, wisely perhaps on the whole, had rather "bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of," one cannot account for the fact that men are starving in Europe for want of employment, and vainly endeavouring to establish the *droit du travail*, while there are thousands of acres in Canada which may be had for next to nothing, and only require labour to make them amply repay the cultivator. We have known many emigrants to Canada, some of whom complained bitterly of the hardships they had to undergo; but we never knew of one who was willing to settle in England after having once been accustomed to the freedom of life in the forest.

A report has been for some time current among members of the bar that the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has it *in petto* to abolish the

dignity of Serjeant-at-Law. "A Member of the Temple" comes to the rescue of the threatened coif, and in an *Inquiry into the Justice and Expediency of Abolishing the Rank of Serjeant-at-Law*, brings forward many good reasons, in very eloquent language, for the abandonment of the design, if such a design has been formed. After giving a sketch of the origin and nature of the office, he goes on to show that, while all the abuses which had formerly gathered round it have now been abolished, it has a most beneficial effect in creating a sort of aristocracy of the bar, and providing a stimulus for exertion to those who cannot aspire to the highest honours of the profession. Certain it is that honorary dignities are so many pledges to society for the good behaviour of those who hold them. And when governments, as in France, find no time-honoured distinctions made for them, they are obliged even to make new "Brummagem" ones for themselves. For our part we should be sorry that there were in our days no representative of old Chaucer's

"Serjeant of Lawe, war and wys,
That often hadde ben atte parys."

Nowher so besy a man as he ther nas,
And yit he semed besier than he was."

Lawyers, we believe, in their law-writings never use stops; but having got out of his bills and answers and indentures, and entered the regions of literature, the "Member of the Temple" is determined to make amends by a double use of punctuation, cutting up sentences and isolating "inchoate" propositions, to use the legal slang, by full stops, in a most alarming manner. This is done, no doubt, for the sake of the telling effect, proper to the pamphleteering style, of short sentences; but it is overdone. For instance, arguing against placing patronage wholly in the hands of politicians and withdrawing it from the profession at large, the writer says:—"Rank has been granted to men distinguished by every public and private virtue. To men whose conduct was disfigured and blackened by every public and private vice. To men discreditably oscillating between these two extremes. To men," &c., for a whole paragraph. We observe also some marks of haste, as when the writer says:—"This combination of unkingly spite and official subserviency [alluding to George IV. and Lord Eldon] caused, for a period, the exclusion from professional rank two advocates of unsurpassed power." Again:—"The late astute Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, of whom it is no disparagement to say, never evinced," &c. In both these sentences the construction is incomplete.

Mr. Haig, librarian of the King's Inns, in Dublin, publishes *A List of Books printed in England prior to the Year MDC.*, contained in the library of that institution. They consist chiefly of Norman-French law-books, chronicles, and controversial tracts against the Jesuits, with a few translations from the Latin classics.

The Archbishop of Dublin is always amusing and witty; and as his wit, in his lecture *On the Present State of Egypt*, is directed against despotic governments and Mr. Dickens, and not against Christianity, the pleasure of reading it is not alloyed by any other feeling. After a number of piquant and very *Whatelyan* anecdotes of the corruption and cruelty of the Egyptian government, he makes the following damaging statement respecting the "own correspondent" of a leading journal:—Speaking, we presume of Mehmet Ali, he says: "This man, however, it must be owned, was far beyond the average in point of civility." It is reported, that when some of the many palaces he built (for that was his passion) shall be pulled down, there will be fearful revelations made; for he was commonly believed to have been in the habit of ordering a man to be built up within a wall; and it is certain that on some occasion he sewed up, with his own hands, the mouth of one of the women of his harem, and so left her to die of hunger, for having

transgressed an order of his against smoking. He spoke of it himself to the person who told my informant, and who had remarked on his fingers being bloody. It is remarkable, however, that the representations current in Europe of this monster, were far less favourable than what are circulated respecting his successor, a viceroi about whom there are indeed great differences of opinion, but who is allowed by all to be at least better than the other. *The supposed reason of this is that the one paid, and the other refused to pay, a large stipend to the correspondent of an influential English newspaper.* One cannot but admire the innocent naïveté with which this tremendous charge is brought against Jupiter Tonans. The archbishop next attacks some modern writers "such as are noticed in an able article in the 'Edinburgh Review' for last July." Knowing the archbishop's love for reading and quoting himself, and blowing his own trumpet, we conclude the "able article" to have been his own. "The general drift," he says, "of such publications is to lead to the conclusion, that with all our boasted institutions and precautions, we are the worst-governed people upon earth; that all our pretensions to justice or wisdom are a mere delusion; and that our law courts and parliaments, and public offices of every description, are merely a cumbrous machinery for deceiving and plundering and oppressing the people." He concludes by wishing the "modern writer" in question an attack of the nightmare. Let him dream that he is living under a despotism far from circumlocution offices, &c., pressed to labour at low wages, and subjected to all the oppressions incidents to the Turkish form of government; and then "on awaking he would be inclined to doubt whether ours really is the worst-possible government." It would have done almost as well to have dreamt that he was a superannuated labourer in a parish inhabited by small farmers instead of being an author from whose pen flows a perennial stream of gold, in more senses than one.

An extra number of the 'Family Herald' has been separately published, under the alluring title of *Health and Happiness*, consisting of practical hints for the preservation of the *mens sana in corpore sano*, the prime blessing desired by the epicurean philosopher. It is evidently written by a physician who is practically acquainted with the subject, and cannot but prove highly useful in drawing the attention of the less educated portion of the community to the importance of sanitary precautions. Our readers may imagine the topics on which it treats, and we need not go into the hygienic properties of fasting and flesh-brushes, stimulants and strawberries, or oxygen and oysters.

List of New Books.

Alford's (W.) Old and New Test. Dispensations Compared, 2 vols., 8vo., cl., 12s.
Armstrong's (Dr. A.) Naval Hygiene, 8vo., cl., 6s.
Boutell's (C.) Manual of British Archaeology, 2 vols., 8vo., cl., 10s. 6d.
Butler's Analogy, by A. Barnes, 12mo., cl., 6s.
Confectioner's and Pastrycook's Guide, 12mo., cl., 1s. 6d.
Compendium of History from the Creation, crown 8vo., cl., 6s. 6d.
D'Arsigny's (Lt. Hon. B.) Lord George Bentinck, post 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Doctor Thorne, 3 vols., post 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Dodsworth's (J.) Eden Family, 8vo., cl., 2s. 6d., gilt, 3s.
Education of the Human Race, 8vo., cl., 3s.
Fairbairn's (F.) Hermeneutical Manual, 8vo., cl., 10s. 6d.
Family Prayers for Six Weeks, by W. Edger, 12mo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Flower (Thos.) of the Family, 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Franco, Life of, by the Ven. Arthur Rowan, 4to, cl., 6s.
Gallenger's (A.) Country Life in Piedmont, post 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Gore's (Mrs.) Beckington, 3 vols., post 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Humphrey's (Noel) Butterfly-Vivarium, sm. 4to, cl., 7s. 6d.
Ince's (H. B.) Trustee Act, 2nd edit., 12mo., cl., 3s.
Jackson's (M. C.) Mand Skillcote's Poems, 2 vols., post 8vo., 2s.
Jaquemet's Chronology for Schools, by A. Leclerc, 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Lever's Knight of Gwynne, Vol. II., post 8vo., cl., 3s.
Light in the Dwelling, 8vo., cl., 10s.; new edit., post 8vo., cl., 6s.
Linwood's (Mary) House of Counsel, 2 vols., 8vo., cl., 2s.
Lloyd's (E.) Requirements, &c., of the Sick Poor, 8vo., cl., 2s.
Lowe's (J. J.) Roma, British and Etruscan, Vol. V., royal 8vo., cl., 10s.
Mason's (J.) Indian Antiquities, 5 vols., 8vo., cl., 2s. 6d.
Mason's (G. P.) English Grammar, 12mo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Morgan's (H. A.) Mathematical Problems, crown 8vo., cl., 6s. 6d.
Murray's (James) French Finance, &c., 8vo., cl., 10s. 6d.
Murrell's (A. J.) Lectures, 2nd series, 3s., 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Newsham's (W.) Sunday Evening Letters, 8vo., cl., 6s.
Oxford Essays, 1858, 8vo., half-bd., 7s. 6d.
Owen's (Ashford) Lost Love, post 8vo., cl., 2s.
Pardon's (G. F.) Stories about Birds, 12mo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Pardon's (G. F.) Stories about Animals, 12mo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Penguin's (A.) Age of Land, 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Perrin's Fables (Hæmiltonian), 12mo., cl., 6s. 6d.
Picture Book of Natural History—Quadrupeds, 4to, 10s., 2s. 6d.
Prest's (F. A.) Law relating to Sea Lights, &c., 8vo., cl., 3s.
Prinsep's (J.) Indian Antiquities, 5 vols., 8vo., cl., 2s. 6d.
Robert's (H.) Essay on Wasting Palsy, 8vo., cl., 7s. 6d.
Rodwell's (H.) Rat, 8vo., 10s., 2s.

Rogers's Scottish Minstrel, Vols. I.—V., post 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
St. John's Gospel, in French (Hæmiltonian), 12mo., cl., 6s.
Smith's (Mrs.) Practical and Economical Cookery, post 8vo., cl., 5s. 6d.
Smyth's (J. F.) Cancer, 8vo., 8wd., 3s.
Tales and Traditions of Tenby, 12mo., bds., 1s. 6d.
Taylor's (Rev. C. B.) Mark Wilton, 12mo., bds., 2s.
Three Curacies, by a Chaplain, 8vo., 8wd., 1s., cl. 1s. 6d.
Williams (C.) on the Atonement, 8vo., cl., 3s. 6d.
Wyllie's Wanderings and Musings in the Waldenses, post 8vo., cl., 5s.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

THE BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN V. THE PRESS.

It is one of the peculiarities of Ireland that all the worst features of English society are there reproduced in an intensified form. In this country University dons are a little disposed to be arbitrary; but Dublin dons have just been going through a series of evolutions which would lead to the supposition that they believed themselves to be Dionysius the tyrant, and the public of Dublin, the schoolboys who are to tremble under their *ferula*. It appears that, theoretically, the governing body of the College consists of the provost, senior fellows, junior fellows, and scholars on the foundation, but that irresponsible power is lodged in the hands of "The Board," which consists of the provost and senior fellows alone, who, as may be imagined, take the lion's share of the enormous revenues with which the College is endowed. Some time since, two junior fellows wrote a letter in some Dublin paper, exposing the abuses of the system. For this offence they received a public censure which is the first step towards expulsion.

This attempt to evade publicity, of course, proved a failure; and it became generally known that an article on the system of the University was about to appear in the 'Dublin University Magazine.' An attempt was immediately made by the Board to induce the publishers to prevent the appearance of the article. On the failure of this, the provost himself actually condescended to use his personal influence with the editor to induce him to suppress the much dreaded, because too true, statement of the abuses in the management of the University. The editor, however, much to his honour, remained firm. The article appeared, and in a few days not a copy of the magazine remained unsold. The Board was assembled, and sat, *en permanence*, for a week; and after many plans had been proposed and rejected, it was at last resolved that the Fellow who was suspected of writing the article should be sent for and asked whether he were the writer or not. If he replied in the affirmative, he was to be expelled; and if he refused to answer, he was to be declared contumacious, which would subject him, by the old statutes, to some frightful punishment. The Fellow was accordingly summoned, but, fortunately for the Board, he had walked out, and on further reflection, milder councils prevailed.

But still the Board were determined to expose themselves. Messrs. Hodges, Smith, and Co. are the publishers both of the 'University' and of the 'Dublin University Magazines.' They accordingly received an intimation from the Board that they must make their election between their two customers. The result was the following advertisement in the next day's papers:—

HODGES, SMITH, AND CO. beg to announce that they have intimated to the Editor of the 'DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE' that, in consequence of the Article on "FELLOWS' COLLEGES," in the present month's number, they, as Booksellers to the University, have declined to continue its PUBLICATION.

164, Grafton Street, Dublin, May 10, 1858.

Now we presume that the Board have two objects in view: that one is to maintain the present system by which they got fat, intact; that the other is, to take vengeance on the magazine which has let the public into the secret of their mismanagement of the funds at their disposal. But is it not strange that they should not perceive that, by these intemperate measures to compel silence, they show plainly that they are afraid to let their acts see the light of day? "They

love darkness rather than light"—We will not draw the inference by completing the quotation. But they must know that, now, further concealment is out of the question, and that their vindictive measures, whether against the peccant Fellow or the magazine, only show how keenly they feel the truth of the accusations. So far from injuring the magazine, these proceedings will, of course tend to bring it into notice, and largely to increase its circulation. The Board is in fact saving it hundreds of pounds in advertisements, or rather it is giving the 'University Magazine' a celebrity which no advertisements could have secured for it.

That while the reforming hand of Parliament has been laid upon the time-honoured abuses of Oxford and Cambridge, the upstart delinquencies of Dublin should long remain untouched was not to be expected; but this is certain, that the publicity which the proceedings of the Board have given to the flagrant abuses of their rule, will very much hasten the day when they will be called upon to give an account of their stewardship. The endeavour to stifle discussion by acts of arbitrary power will, in these days, only provoke discussion; and the irritation they have displayed at having their acts dragged into the light of day, must, in England at least, create a strong prejudice against them. We do not profess to divine what may be its effect in that incomprehensible part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, of which Mr. Froude observes, that a residence in it of a few years is sufficient to deprive even an Englishman of his common sense.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The council of this Society have just issued their Annual Report. After the usual preliminary congratulations on the accession of new members, and condolences on the loss of old, the council proceeds to open a subject which is of vast importance to architecture, considered as one of the fine arts. We give their observations on the subject at length:—

"Her Majesty's Government has, within the last three years, invited artists, both English and foreign, to two distinct and most important architectural competitions, with results at present anything but satisfactory to the competitors, or honourable to those from whom the invitation to compete proceeded. If the frequency of the complaints with respect to the conduct of those who in various localities throughout the country are constantly following the bad example set by her Majesty's Government, may be accepted as evidence of the general prevalence of a system calling aloud for reform, it must be manifest that some united, determined, and independent action on the part of the profession can alone correct those vicious tendencies which have been in too many instances fostered by the divisions, jealousies, and want of honourable zeal for the dignity of the profession, which have occasionally and unhappily existed amongst some of its members.

"The whole subject of competitions is indeed one which the Institute must ere long be compelled to take into most serious consideration, from a sense of duty to the profession and to the public. Its council would, however, take this opportunity of observing, that the measure of usefulness which can be exercised by the Institute in moving in this or any other matter, must be absolutely determined by its strength, in unity, numbers, and respectability. Unfortunately, hitherto its operations have been cramped by limitations of space. It is to be hoped that when once the principal bodies interested in the profession are brought together under one roof, one common animus will bind them together, and that anything like divided councils and action will be banished from amongst them. If those who now stand aloof, careless as they may possibly fancy themselves to be of their own fortunes, and indifferent to those of their

professional brethren, continue long apathetic, they will too late find that the period for useful combination has slipped away; and that their own best interests have been compromised by their want of sympathy with that common cause which ought to be unmistakably represented by the Institute as a body.

"A committee appointed in the year 1838, as will be doubtless remembered, reported upon the details to be observed in carrying out competitions. The council, however, feel it to be a subject which demands a renewed investigation both as to the desirableness or otherwise of the system—the mode whether open or limited—the conditions and pledges which should be offered to the competitors—and the tribunal of selection.

"The first of the recent cases was that of designs for infantry and cavalry barracks, the advertised conditions of which were founded upon a recommendation from a committee appointed by the Government, that the successful competitors should be employed to carry out their designs. The committee's recommendation was endorsed by the insertion of a specific condition to that effect in the official instructions.

"Since the selection of approved designs new barracks have been erected, and considerable works executed without the successful competitors having been employed, nor have the Government offered any assurance to them of the loyal fulfilment of their engagements.

"The second competition, which was rather three distinct competitions, was for public offices. From the correspondence recently published, the character of which, on the part of the Treasury, your council forbear to designate, it appears that her Majesty's Government, regardless of the conditions implied in their instructions, which even defined the amount of remuneration to be paid to the architects employed, seek to fall back upon a design prepared some years ago by their official architect, instead of giving the successful competitor the opportunity of accommodating his design for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which it is contemplated first to erect.

"It matters not the least, so far as the public honour is concerned, whether this competition and the published conditions had the full sanction and approval of the Treasury, or whether they originated in the firm will of a high officer in his official capacity with the reluctant consent of another department—the national faith was pledged by the unchallenged publication. In this case, as in that of the barrack competition, our whole professional body, and all upright men, jealous of their country's honour, were and are aggrieved and wronged by the nonfulfilment, in a frank and honourable manner, of the conditions upon which artists were induced to enter upon competitions involving the exercise of the highest talents, the employment of much time, and a very large expenditure, only to be deprived of that implied return which could alone be an equivalent for such sacrifices. Your council cannot think that high-minded men—the representatives of national honour—can so far forget what is due to good faith as to neglect to fulfil the conditions promulgated upon public authority. Should this prove possible, it will be for the profession, by a unanimous concurrence, to decide never to respond to similar invitations.

"But there are other objectionable circumstances which have distinguished these competitions.

"In the first place, all the designs, in the case of the Barrack competition, were required to become the property of the Government, whether they had been premiated or not. In the case of the Government Office competition, it was made a condition that the premiated designs should be retained. This was most arbitrary and unfair. Those who had got nothing in the one case and little in the other, were required to sacrifice their drawings, which to them represented a money value, and the aggregate of the sums distributed

in prizes did not certainly equal, in the case of the barracks, one-twentieth of the amount which represented a fair estimate of the pecuniary worth of the designs.

"In the second place, the professional body was not adequately represented in the committee of selection. Amateurs and professional men connected with the peculiar technical destination of any class of building, but not architects, rarely possess a sufficient amount of knowledge to enable them to judge, even approximately, of the relative merits of designs.

"Experienced architects can so obviously bring to bear that professional knowledge of the matter which is absolutely indispensable to a correct judgment, and they are so much better qualified to estimate the ultimate appropriateness of any design to the purpose for which it is destined, that their verdict is the only safe one for the profession, the Government, or the nation to rely upon, whether as to fitness of treatment, economy of execution, or special merits of design.

"Objection has been taken to the high artistic qualities of the designs sent in for the Government Offices—a reproach which the competitors should proudly endure rather than submit to disclaim. If our Government be so ignorant of the character which should be maintained by public buildings, as to think that size, and a certain appearance of importance and solidity, are all that are required to satisfy the public taste, the English architect of the nineteenth century cannot forget the glories of Greece and Rome, the splendour of the middle ages and of more recent times, or fail to remember that in every great historic age the ruling powers have never heretofore repudiated their duty to elevate and not depress the public taste—to fulfil and not to fall short of public expectation. It was to no mean and sordid views we owe Greenwich Hospital, Somerset House, and the Banqueting House, Whitehall. The most rigid economists should bear in mind that the merely decorative portions of a large building erected in the metropolis form but a small per-centage on the general outlay.

"The Emperor of the French, upon recently opening the Boulevard de Sebastopol, congratulated the municipality upon works which contributed to the embellishments of Paris. That city is confessedly the finest capital in Europe, architecturally considered, and commands the admiration of foreigners. Yet the actual residence of the sovereign has not been the subject of any but a very trifling outlay; the several ministries, public offices, barracks, public galleries, have received all the noblest embellishments of refined taste, and form the leading features that meet the stranger's eye. Blocks of houses are cut through, and wide open spaces left for effect, for health, or for more efficient communication from one part to the other.

"This Institute has for years been struggling in vain with the authorities of the City of London to induce them to leave uncovered only a small space near St. Paul's Cathedral, in order to afford a more effective view of this master-piece of modern art, and to facilitate the thoroughfare for public traffic. Their arguments with the Municipality fall dead and weak, while the State throws so cold a shadow over all that is generous, truthful, or worthy in art.

"If a public work be well carried out, people never ask the cost, but no economy, however severe, will save from the reproach of extravagance a project ill conceived and meanly executed. The people begrudge the hundreds of thousands laid out upon the National Gallery and Buckingham Palace, but never ask the cost of Windsor Castle or the British Museum, which have, at all events, an elevation of character and importance worthy the nation.

"It may also be assumed in regard to competition that the profession will never brook schemes put forth in order to get, at a small cost, sets of designs for the mere purpose of ascertaining how

many ideas may be presented upon any fixed subject, without the remotest intention of carrying out any one, however capable of modification to meet special views, or employing any one of the candidates, however competent for the occasion. Such proceedings are degrading fallacies, and the Institute cannot but bear testimony to the honourable and independent manner in which Sir Benjamin Hall, as chief commissioner of palaces and public buildings, has vindicated the rights and just expectations of the profession against the mistaken views and narrow intentions of another department of the Government. It may, in fact, be assumed as a corollary to the preceding remarks, that the public interests can only be best served by treating professional men with perfect good faith, a generous liberality, and unreserved confidence.

"Animated by such convictions, the council felt it their duty to prepare and present to H.M. Government, a memorial on the subject of the course taken with respect to the competition for new Barracks and Public Offices, strongly setting forth their views with respect to its impolicy and injustice. A deputation in support of the memorial waited on the First Commissioner of Works and on the Secretary for War, by whom they were received in a spirit of openness and candour, which induces hope that any further steps in the matter will not be taken without proper consideration of the conditions, implied or expressed, under which architects, placing reliance on the good faith of H.M. Government, were induced to incur the labour and expense attendant on competition of so extensive a character. While urging their representations in support of their memorial on the Barrack competition, the deputation did not omit to enlarge on the anomaly now existing of military officers endeavouring to perform duties strictly within the province of the civil architect, or taking to themselves the credit and reward for works executed by him when placed unjustly in a subordinate office and under their control. It may be permitted here to allude to an extensive public building now in course of erection for military purposes, which, if hitherto subject to the control above mentioned, affords a striking illustration of the unfortunate results; a medical commission being about to institute an inquiry whether the fundamental principles on which such a building as an hospital should be constructed, have been recognized and attended to. That even a doubt should exist on the subject is in itself sufficiently significant; while the substantial benefit likely to result from the inquiry may be held more than doubtful when the absence of a competent architect as a member of the board is taken into consideration."

Upon this statement we can only say that we are happy to see that the system of competing for employment in architectural works by the exhibition of drawings is found to be so unsatisfactory to all parties concerned. Such a system was entirely unknown to the best ages of art. The great artists of Italy did indeed compete; but it was by showing specimens of what they could do *in their own art*, and not in some other. The capacity for making a showy tinted drawing of an imaginary building is the worst possible test of the real merits of an architect; and the habit of getting up such drawings to suit the taste of half-educated critics, tends more than anything else to corrupt his judgment. We believe that the most eminent architects of the present day—men who have really studied their profession—have never lent themselves to this system; and we are happy to find that the council of the Institute are at length beginning to perceive that it is not only unsatisfactory to the patrons of art, but that it places architects themselves in a false and most humiliating position. We trust that, when "the system"

receives "a renewed investigation," it may be exploded, as in itself inherently vicious, and incapable of improvement by any amount of patching. As to its being made practicable by "combination" on the part of architects, the thing is preposterous. No "combination" can make drawings a test of an architect's real powers; and the best thing that architects who have any regard for their art or their character can do, is to "stand aloof" from competitions by drawings. It has never yet succeeded, and those who know anything of the subject know this, that it never can succeed. Architects must achieve success as other men do. A young and inexperienced architect cannot rise at a bound to the head of his profession by his quickness and dexterity in hitting off a picturesque idea and making up a flashy design on paper. He must rise gradually by capacity in the practice of his own art. His genius, if he have any, will appear from his works, and it cannot long be hid. But water-colours are a very different material from brick and mortar, and stone and marble; and knack in using the one is no proof whatever of skill in the employment of the other.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—PROFESSOR OWEN'S REPORT.

Departments of Natural History.

ZOOLOGY.—Class Mammalia.—The specimens of this class consist chiefly of dried and stuffed or unstuffed skins; a few small examples are preserved in spirits. To this class also belongs an extensive collection of horns, antlers, and osteological specimens. All these specimens are in a good state of preservation, or in a condition, so far as their scientific utility is concerned, not inferior to that in which they were originally received at the Museum.

The stuffed specimens, the horns and antlers, and a select few of the osteological specimens, are displayed in such a state of systematic arrangement as the present space will permit. The unstuffed skins and the main bulk of the osteology are accessible only to special visitors and students, being preserved in the basement-rooms allotted to them.

In the exhibited series, the order *Quadrumanæ* (Apes, Monkeys, Lemurs), is well illustrated, with the exception of the aberrant family, including the slow lemurs of Africa and Madagascar and the Aye-Aye (*Cheiromys*) of the latter place. The highest family of the order is richly exemplified. The small species of Orang-utan (*Pithecius Morio*), from Borneo, may now be compared by means of stuffed skins of the adult male and female with the previously-known larger species (*Pithecius Wormbii*), distinguished among other characters by its cheek-callosities. The parallel genus of African Anthropoid Apes is not yet exemplified by skins of both the large and small species; but of the former, called by the natives of Gaboon "Wegeena" (*Troglodytes Gorilla*), the Museum has obtained by purchase during the past year the skeleton of an adult male, and the skull of an adult female, showing the sexual distinction in the teeth: both are from the Gaboon district of the West Coast of Tropical Africa.

In these important acquisitions the anatomist may remark the modifications of the skeleton, indicative of a power of progression in the semi-erect position, and certain resemblances to peculiarities in the human skeleton which have not been observed in any other ape than the Gorilla. Skins of the adult and young of the smaller species of Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*) complete the instructive series of those *Quadrumanæ*, which make the nearest approach to mankind in physical structure.

The number of stuffed skins of the order *Carnivora* now displayed, affords the naturalist means of studying the entire range of external

modifications in that order. In some instances specimens of the young and adult of the same species illustrate the varieties of marking dependent upon age. The necessities of space involve a too great crowding of the specimens, and restrict the power of showing some species of the larger *Carnivora*; e.g., the grisly and some other kinds of Bear. The Seals also are necessarily dispersed, and some are fixed above the reach of examination and comparison, wherever wall-space can be had for them in the Mammalian Saloons. The true Ounce (*Felis Uncia*) of Buffon, and the recently-acquired specimen of the Panther of the ancients, deserve notice in this order.

In reference to the condition of the Mammalian series for instruction, the specimens of the order *Marsupialia* deserve mention, for the completeness with which they illustrate that order. Species of the rarest genera, e.g., *Tarsipes*, *Myrmecobius*, and *Choeopus*, are here exhibited. The small size of the majority of the species, and the colonial relations of England with the Australian continent, to which most of the Marsupial genera are peculiar, are the circumstances which have influenced the perfection of this part of the exhibited Mammalian collection. The diminutive size of most of the *Insectivora* and *Rodentia* has, in like manner, permitted the display of almost a complete series of the genera of both orders in the cabinets allotted to them. The same remark applies to the *Cheiroptera*, or Bat order, almost all the generic modifications of which may now be studied in the cases at the entry of the Mammalian Saloon.

Although the series of the *Ruminantia* is extensive, and has been enriched with some rare species, the possessions of the Museum in this order cannot be taken advantage of for instruction by systematic arrangement; and the few stuffed specimens of the larger species of these and other hoofed animals are still regulated in their position by the exigencies of space.

For the same reason, the exhibited specimens of the order *Bruta* (*Edentata*, Cuvier) continue to be associated with those of different orders of *Ungulata*, in the wall-cabinets of the Southern Zoological Gallery.

The order *Cetacea*, being that which needs most place for its display, can be but scantily exemplified in the present Zoological Galleries. The specimens, wherever disposed, both skins and skeletons, are in a good state of preservation.

Class Aves.—The class of birds is represented by stuffed specimens, preserved skins, skeletons, skulls, eggs, and nests.

The stuffed specimens, a few of the skeletons, and of the eggs and the nests, are displayed in the Zoological Galleries, but the latter, at present, apart from the birds themselves. The remaining specimens are preserved in boxes or cases in the basement story.

All the specimens are in a good state of preservation.

The arranged series of the stuffed birds in the Ornithological Gallery presents conditions of instructiveness superior to that of the Mammalian series, in the ratio of the space allotted to them.

Of the order *Raptores*, all the families and most of the genera are represented by characteristic and well-prepared specimens. The aim of exhibiting the changes of plumage, and the varieties due to locality and other causes, has been partially carried out. The instructive results of such series are shown in the Cinereous Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), in the Tawny Eagle (*Aquila naevioides*), and in the crested Indian Eagle (*Spizaetus cirratus*), in which latter bird three nominal species founded on solitary specimens, are shown by the present series to merge into one another, without definite lines of demarcation. In the important problem of the nature of species, as at present defined in Zoological catalogues, the value of such series can scarcely be overrated. In no class of animals is space for display of varieties a more essential condition of the philosophic progress of Zoology than

in the class of Birds. The series of stuffed specimens of the nocturnal *Raptores* has now reached that extent which compels an overcrowded arrangement in the space to which they are at present necessarily restricted. A skeleton of a type specimen of one of each of the wider divisions of the Raptorial order is exhibited therewith, but there is no space for a corresponding series of nests.

In the portion of the Ornithological Gallery allotted to the Insectorial order, about one-half of the specimens of that extensive and diversified group now in the Museum, can be exhibited. The beautiful family of Kingfishers (*Alcedonidae*) is well shown. Much is still needed for a truly natural and authentic display of the rare and singular Birds of Paradise. A selection from the rarest and most remarkable species of Hornbill (*Buceros*), now in the Museum, has been made for exhibition. The Toucans form a rich and instructive series, including the type specimens described and figured in Gould's classical monograph on that family.

In the family of Curassows and Guans, the true definition of species particularly requires illustrative series of varieties. At present, the species can be represented by only one or two specimens, and the limits of space have compelled an encroachment of the *Cracidae* upon the compartment appropriated to the conterminous *Phasianidae*.

No European collection affords so complete an illustration of the Struthious order of birds as the British Museum. All the known genera and species, with the varieties of the immature and adult plumage, and the eggs of most, may now be studied in the compartment allotted to this restricted group of short-winged terrestrial birds. The skeleton of an Ostrich has been added: it exemplifies the modification of the breast-bone and scapular arch, associated with the abrogation of the power of flight.

In the order of web-footed birds (*Nataiores*), as in that of the *Raptores*, space has been assigned to a few exemplifications of the instructive varieties of plumage to which one and the same species of bird may be subject; e.g., in the variegated Goose of New Zealand (*Casarca variegata*), and in the Ruddy Goose of Greece and Asia (*Casarca rutila*). The singular plumage of the young bird is exhibited in several species of the present order.

In the separate collection of British birds in the third compartment of the Northern Zoological Gallery, the varieties of plumage, the newly-excluded young, the eggs and the nests, are exhibited to the extent to which the space allotted to that series permits.

In the accession of specimens of the class *Aves*, received from the North Australian expedition, the very rare *Malurus coronatus* and *Psephodus chrysopterygus* are worthy of note: the latter species is one of the most beautiful of the Parrot tribe, and had, heretofore, been only doubtfully known through a drawing by Ferdinand Bauer, made during Flinders's voyage to Australia.

Class Reptilia.—A large proportion of this class is preserved in spirits, and the specimens are arranged in the basement vaults assigned to the Osteology and wet-preparations. The small proportion of the specimens which are dried and stuffed are arranged and displayed in the first and second compartments of the Northern Zoological Gallery. Both these classes of specimens, together with the Osteological specimens of *Reptilia*, are in a good state of preservation.

In regard to the condition of the collection of *Reptilia* for public instruction, the present exhibition space allows only the dried specimens to be systematically displayed. The orders of the class are thus illustrated; and in the *Chelonina*, *Crocodylia*, and *Batrachia*, most of the subordinate groups are represented. Several of the singularly-modified skeletons of the class are also here exhibited. The eggs of certain Crocodiles and Turtles are shown with the specimens. Among the rarer specimens of *Sauria* may be noticed the

alleged poisonous Lizards of Mexico (*Heloderma horridum*), and the large Lace-Lizard of Australia (*Hydrosaurus giganteus*). The collection has been recently enriched with a fine specimen of the *Lepidosiren annectens*, from the River Gambia, which forms so remarkable a link between the classes of *Reptilia* and *Pisces*.

Class Pisces.—The Fishes, like the Reptiles, consist of skins, stuffed or dried flat, of the specimens in spirits, and of Osteological specimens. All these classes of specimens are in a good taste of preservation; and the prepared skins are well adapted for the study and comparison of all the specific characters, save those derived from colour, which are very evanescent in the present class.

The dried specimens of Fishes are arranged in and above the wall-cabinets of the fourth and fifth divisions of the Northern Zoological Gallery, and occupy all the space that can be there allotted to them. They illustrate the orders and families of the class, and such a proportion of the genera as the limits of space will allow. The Cartilaginous Fishes occupy the smaller room. A skeleton of the large *Arapaima* (*Sudis gigas*) exemplifies that complex part in an osseous fish.

Mollusca and Radiata.—These invertebrate animals are chiefly represented by their shells and other calcareous parts; a certain proportion is preserved in spirit; a few of the Mollusca are represented by coloured wax models of the entire animal. All these specimens are in a good state of preservation.

The systematic series of the shells of the Mollusca, with the subsidiary series, illustrative of their economic uses, and the effects of disease and injury, has received during the past year such improvement as the allotted space would admit, by the addition of species, and by the substitution of better for inferior shells. The additions to the general collection of Mollusca, a portion of which is preserved in drawers, have been numerous and important during the past year, as is specified in the Report of the Keeper of Zoology.

Insecta.—Owing to the action of light upon the colour of Insects, such a portion of the collection only is exposed to view as serves to exemplify the orders and the chief families of the class.

The specimens selected for this purpose are changed from time to time, and the present series displayed well exhibits, for the most part, the characteristic colours of the insect.

The very large proportion of the class preserved in drawers is in an excellent state of preservation; but additional space now begins to be much needed for a more convenient location of the drawers, in order to afford the desired facility to the Entomological visitor, with due safety to the specimens.

Amongst the numerous additions during the past year to the collection of insects, very many would be deemed by the entomologist worthy of special note; but I limit myself to the mention of the Tsetse Fly (*Glossina morsitans*), notable for the deadly effects of its puncture on horses and cattle, so as to form a barrier to the traveller's progress, according to the accounts given by Dr. Livingstone and other travellers in South Africa. The insects of Madeira, collected in that island by Dr. Wollaston, and now acquired by the Museum, illustrate that part of its Fauna almost as completely as the Fauna of England is illustrated by the collection of British insects.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The condition of the collection in these departments, in respect to their state of preservation, leaves nothing to be desired.

Amongst the numerous additions to the series of Fossil remains during the past year, those of the extinct Mammalia from Australia merit, as they have received in the report of the Keeper of Geology, especial notice. The Kangaroo, the Wombat, and the carnivorous *Dasyurus*, have been represented in a period (apparently post-pliocene) preceding the present epoch, by much larger species than now exist; and these extinct species co-existed with still more gigantic forms of Mar-

supialia, the generic as well as the specific types of which have perished. The Museum collection, illustrative of this old Mammalian Fauna of Australia, is at present unique in Europe.

The series of Fossil Reptiles has received a few vertebræ, demonstrating the former existence of a land lizard, equalling the largest crocodile in size, also from the post-pliocene deposits in Australia.

The Reptilian Fossils from the Neocomian beds of Kursk, Russia, presented by Colonel Kiprianoff, exemplify the geographical range of extinct species peculiar to a limited formation.

Amongst the specimens added by purchase to the Fossil Reptilian series, the skull of the *Placodus*, heretofore regarded as a fish, but shown by the characters of such newly-acquired specimen to belong to the higher class of cold-blooded animals, from the Triassic beds of Germany, merits a special notice.

The most important and instructive, as well as extensive collection added to the Geological Department in the present year, is that which was purchased from M. Tesson, of Caen, in Normandy. In the Report from the Keeper of Geology, reference is made to some of the fossils of the vertebrate classes. Amongst the invertebrata, the series of Ammonites, chiefly from Normandy, has been examined in detail, and compared with those from other localities, previously in the Museum. The number of duplicates is extremely small, and these have served to supersede previously-exhibited inferior specimens by superior and more instructive ones.

The Normandy collection of Ammonites includes the type-specimens described by the late Professor d'Orbigny, and by other French writers; and its value is enhanced by the careful records of the precise sub-divisions of the secondary strata, from which the various specimens have been obtained. In regard to most of the species, there is a series of examples illustrative of those changes of form and ornamentation which take place in the course of growth, and which now serve to demonstrate that many previously-defined and supposed distinct species do but exemplify different phases of age of one and the same species. The Tesson series of Ammonites further illustrates the degree and kind of variation to which a well-defined species has been liable, irrespective of age, and especially those differences which appear to relate to sex. Many of these Ammonites exhibit the perfect form of the aperture of the shell at various stages of growth, and the permanent indications left by these periodical mouths on the whorls of the shell.

The remainder of the Tesson collection is similarly rich and instructive, especially in the Univalves, Brachiopoda, and Echinida.

In regard to the Mineralogy, the brief period during which it has been under the special charge of the lately-appointed Keeper, Professor Maske-lyne, has been marked by labours which have added to the scientific value of the collection.

The total number of specimens added to the Natural History Departments during the past year is 58,027, the requisite details of which are given in the annual reports of the respective Keepers.

RICHARD OWEN,
Superintendent of the Natural
History Departments.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

On the 11th instant Lord Macaulay was inducted into his office as high steward of the city of Cambridge. Among his predecessors in this dignity were Lord Bacon, Oliver Cromwell, and Lord Clarendon. After the proceedings in the Town Hall, at which most of the university authorities assisted, Lord Macaulay was entertained at a banquet by the mayor. His speech, on returning thanks for his health being drunk, did not rise above the ordinary level of after-dinner orations.

Mr. Faraday has declined the offer of the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh, made to him by the town council as patrons of the university, on the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Gregory. Dr. George Wilson has also withdrawn his name from the list of candidates, the Government being desirous of retaining him as Professor of Technology, and Director of the Museum of Art and Manufactures, for which post there is no other Scotchman better qualified. The chair being a Crown appointment, a promise of increase of endowment has been made. Dr. Thomas Anderson, of Glasgow, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, are the candidates, between whom the contest is now likely to lie. The chair of chemistry was, formerly, a most lucrative appointment, the attendances at the lectures being above six hundred, besides those attending the experimental class in the laboratory, when the income was over 2,500*l*. This was in Dr. Hope's days. The class still numbers between two or three hundred, attendance being compulsory on all medical students. At one time the chair was the highest object of ambition to chemists—Sir Humphrey Davy, Mr. Dalton, and other distinguished men having been candidates for the appointment. In these times there is little inducement to a man like Professor Faraday to leave London; and the candidates now in the field do not indicate that much brilliancy or talent is at present engaged in this branch of science. Dr. Playfair's name is the most likely to add to the reputation of the Edinburgh school.

The examiners appointed by the Society of Arts have sent in their returns for the year. From them it appears that fifty-four local boards of examiners have been formed, thirty-eight of which have already commenced their labours. The number of candidates presenting themselves before these thirty-eight local boards was 1,098, of whom 356 were pronounced sufficiently qualified to be recommended for further examination by the central board. Numerous prizes and rewards are announced for the coming session, to encourage study and competition among the pupils of the local schools in connection with the society.

We cannot say that we have any sympathy with the movement for the persecution of the poor Italian organ-players. John Bull is not a creature of such delicate nerves as to be driven mad even by the most discordant of street music. Mr. Arnold, after fining one of these poor Italians 10*s*., observed that, by law, "no person need be subjected even to the nuisance of a cock-crowing." Most of those persons whose ears are so very delicate when the noise is made for the benefit of other people, never object to the young ladies of their families playing those five-hundred-cat power scales on the pianoforte at all sorts of unreasonable hours, to the real annoyance of their neighbours. Napoleon, and the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Charles Napier, could write despatches with shots whistling past their ears; but an exquisite of Belgravia cannot enjoy his French novel because his delicate auricular organization is excruciated by a popular tune on an organ.

"The blood of all the Howards" is just now at boiling heat in consequence of the marriage of the Dowager Countess of Effingham with a Scripture-reader connected with one of the Brighton churches. The bride is upwards of eighty, and the bridegroom half a century younger.

A great outcry has been raised against the President of the Board of Works for permitting the statue of Dr. Jenner to be erected near that of Sir Charles Napier,—as if the effigy of the warrior was contaminated by the proximity of that of the introducer of cow-pox into the human system. That outcry seems to us to be an evidence of great vulgarity of feeling in the persons who raised it. By placing the two statues together we show that we equally appreciate the services of him who defended his country against her human enemies, and of him who taught man-

kind how to stem the ravages of one of the greatest scourges of the human race. We do not mean to depreciate the merit of a patriotic soldier like Sir Charles Napier; but we suspect that humanity is, after all, quite as much indebted to him who conquered small-pox, as to him who conquered the Punjab.

We are happy to see that the committee appointed to assist the dean and chapter of St. Paul's (the poor dean and chapter! how much they require assistance!) in fitting up the cathedral for popular services, have determined not to disfigure the nave by any permanent fittings. Chairs will be far more comfortable than inclosures, and the persons occupying them will not be subjected to that close contact with their neighbours, which is unavoidable when several persons sit on the same bench. If any inclosure is necessary for economizing the voice of the preacher it will be supplied by means of curtains.

M. Fould, the Minister of State, writes to the managers of the Paris theatres to complain of the inordinate amount of slang (*argot*) introduced into the popular drama. What would he say to our burlesques of Shakespeare!

Nothing can more effectually illustrate the futility of coercing the press than the effect which has been produced by the attempted suppression by the government, of M. Proudhon's book. It is stated that for one copy of this horrible mixture of blasphemy, obscenity, and anarchical folly, which has been seized, hundreds have been circulated. Laws are powerless in such cases, unless they are seconded by public opinion. Lord Campbell's purification of Holywell Street was successful only because the well-disposed portion of the community is comparatively strong in this country.

The Town Council of Liverpool have offered the use of the Town Hall, for the examination of candidates for the degree of Associate of Arts, under the new statute of the University of Oxford.

The first telegraphic message sent direct from Constantinople to London on the 2nd of this month, came "in less than no time." It was despatched from Constantinople at 11:45 p.m., and arrived in London at 8:57 p.m. on the same night, thus beating the sun by upwards of two hours.

The Literary Association of the Friends of Poland held their annual meeting on Thursday last, when the report that the Emperor of Russia had granted a general amnesty to Polish refugees was contradicted. Every Pole desiring to return to his country must first petition the Emperor; and on his return is put under the *surveillance* of the police. An unfavourable report of his conduct from them consigns them to Siberia.

The "Count Borromeo," who sent clever reports of an imaginary Italian conference to most of the daily papers, has been prosecuted by the editor of the *Morning Star*, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The pseudo-count turned out to be a young Irishman, with an unmistakeably Hibernian accent. He was arrested last week at Reading, while delivering a lecture at Reading on electro-biology; and the audience mistaking the manager of the *Morning Star*, who wears a magnificent beard, for a French spy, were with difficulty prevented from "lynching" him. "The count," however, was finally conveyed safely away, and was committed by the Bow Street magistrate to take his trial. He has since been convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour. The *Morning Star* recommends his unfortunate wife, a lady of good family, whom the count is said to have ruined, to the charity of the public.

At a meeting in Leipzig, held by the "Booksellers and Publishers' Union," it was unanimously determined to erect, at their own cost, a paper-mill, since the price of that article had been so considerably raised, and the extortion, as they considered it, kept up by the paper-makers, in a reso-

lution they had come to in their late meeting at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

The Ghent book-sale was followed by one even more important in Augsburg, and most of the amateurs and dealers who had met in Belgium re-assembled in Bavaria. Buyers came from England, France, Russia, Austria, and various parts of Germany, and contended with each other in the rooms of Herr Butsch, whose celebrated collection of old books has been already noticed in the 'Literary Gazette.' In a few hours the first fifty-four numbers of the catalogue were knocked down, and produced a sum of 6,000 florins. The first Bible of Gutenberg and Faust, was bought by Herr Bär, for the Royal Library of St. Petersburg, for 2,336 florins. The Latin Basle Bible was purchased, for the King of Saxony for his private library, for 220 florins; its date is 1465. Monsieur Bierweg, of Paris, became possessor of the tenth German Bible, of 1485, for 115 florins; and the second half of the Lower Saxon, or Cologne Bible, of 1480, for 334 florins. A Dante, of 1480, was knocked down to a London purchaser, for 235 florins; and another Englishman bought [the 'Cancionero di Fern. Castillo,' of 1527, for 530 florins. The 'Gutenberg Catholicon,' printed on paper, fell to Herr Stargardt, of Berlin, for 671 florins; whilst the copy printed on parchment—the gem of the collection—was sold to Monsieur Déchamps, of Paris, who gave for it the large sum of 4,410 florins. There were many other works, both on parchment and paper, which fetched unprecedentedly high prices. The duplicates of the Royal Library of Munich, were included in the sale. Those present were unanimous in their opinion, that such a rare collection of old works had not for a long time been brought to the hammer, and that the prices which the books fetched were unusually high. There were many Englishmen present, and purchases to a considerable amount were effected by them.

It is not generally known that the late king Louis Philippe was an author; but for some years before his accession to the throne, he occupied his leisure in collecting materials for and in writing a continuation of a 'Genealogical History of the Royal House and the Principal Dignitaries of the Crown of France,' by Father Anselm,—which history was published in two volumes, folio, in 1674. The king, however, never completed his task, and he had his papers and materials bound up into three volumes, which he kept with great care in the library of his palace at Neuilly. In the pillage of that palace in 1848, the volumes in question were abstracted. An attempt was, two years ago, made to sell them to the Duc d'Anmale, one of the king's sons; but the latter declining to purchase, took proceedings before the law courts of Paris to obtain them from the holder. These proceedings terminated a few days ago by a decision to the effect that the volumes must be considered the property of the late king's family, and be given up to it.

The celebrated Russian zoologist, Herr Roulthier, has just died.

The Archaeological Institute of Rome celebrated, on April 23rd, the 2,611th annual anniversary of the founding of the Eternal city. Herr von Reaumont, the Prussian *chargé d'affaires*, in the absence of the ambassador, Herr von Thile, took the chair. He turned the attention of those present to the immense number of excavations which have lately been made, and are still making, in and around Rome, and which are greatly increasing the labours of the Archaeological Society. The meeting was much larger than usual, and was attended by many strangers of distinction.

The Russian newspaper *Sovremennik* (Contemporary), is about to give to its subscribers a series of translations from valuable foreign works. It has commenced its series with 'Schlossers History of the Eighteenth Century.'

Lord Brougham, member of the French Institute, attended last Monday's sitting of the

Academy of Sciences of Paris, and read a paper on the "Cells of Bees," in which he laboured to show that a great many of the existing notions on that subject are erroneous.

Monsieur Marche, a writer of considerable note, who has held for many years the office of conservator of the MSS. in the Burgundian Library, in Brussels, died in the latter end of last month; he was seventy-eight years of age, and had held his late post for the last twenty-seven years.

The antiquarian book sale, which took place at Ghent last week, produced 90,000 francs; there were 2,655 lots, and purchasers from all parts of civilized Europe, except Germany. The prices ran very high; a small insignificant work from the Plantin press, with the date of 1465, brought 450 francs.

Dr. Weil's 'History of the Caliphs,' is about to appear, published by the Perthes press in Gotha.

A new plant has been introduced from China into the south of France, and is likely to prove a valuable addition to agricultural products. It is called the *Souho-macré*. The cane yields 15 per cent. of saccharine matter; and after the sugar has been extracted, the refuse is greedily eaten by cattle, and possesses extraordinary capabilities of producing both meat and milk. The Souho was first brought into Europe in 1851, by M. de Montigny, the French Consul in China; since when its culture has been rapidly increasing in the provinces of Toulouse and Carcassone, and is gradually creeping on farther and farther north. The plant produces two crops between August and November.

The Abbé Ventura is said to have seriously offended certain ladies of high rank at the French court, by his plain-spoken condemnation of the vanity and frivolity of their dress and pursuits. Some, however, take the Abbé's part, and the better part of the Imperial court is rent into two factions; the Emperor meanwhile amusing himself by alternately taking the part of each.

The insouciance of the French army has been illustrated within the last week in a very tragical manner. Some amusing squibs in which subalterns are quizzed for being awkward in ball-rooms, and making havoc with the refreshments appeared lately in the *Figaro*, signed "Nemo." The sub-lieutenants quartered in Paris and the neighbourhood affected to take the thing seriously, and expressed their determination to find out their satirist and call him to account. Upon this, M. H. de Pène avowed himself to be the writer, and was immediately challenged by M. Courtiel, sub-lieutenant of the 9th chasseurs. The meeting took place in the Bois de Vesinay; M. Courtiel was wounded in the wrist, and the affair terminated. But a number of sub-lieutenants had assembled on the ground, evidently with the determination to fight M. de Pène in succession till he should fall, and M. Hyène, a sub-lieutenant in the same regiment, stepped up to M. de Pène, and demanded satisfaction. To this the seconds objected, when M. Hyène struck M. de Pène on the face. The duel now proceeded, and M. Hyène, being a practised swordsman, and moreover fresh, soon ran his tired antagonist through the body, piercing his lungs. But now comes the worst part of the story. As M. de Pène was falling, the brutal *sabreur* again ran him through, this time piercing his liver. A more cowardly and blood-thirsty act could scarcely have been committed, and it remains to be seen whether the government is strong enough to bring its perpetrator to justice.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

IN point of numbers this Exhibition remains at its usual average, and there is no appearance on this occasion of any very conspicuous works, but the general interest which attaches to the collection rather increases than otherwise.

By the favourite artists of the French school in England there are fair average examples, sufficient to sustain our admiration for their labours without carrying it beyond the point already reached; and there are one or two special points of minor interest which demand notice.

The two works by Ary Scheffer are on the whole the most elevated, in point of motive, in the room, though whether they can be deemed completely successful, even in the artist's own particular field, is a matter of question. *Faust holding the Poisoned Cup* (140), is a fine impressive head, representing a wild emotion of rather a vague kind, and certainly deficient in that delicacy of feeling which has been rendered with so much subtlety in some of the painter's former works. *Marguerite at the Fountain* (139), will also disappoint the visitor. Her face is pale, and her blue eyes have a mournful expression, but there is nothing of the startle of shame which we expect to see in her countenance; she awakens some faint pity, but very little interest. A more decisive manifestation is requisite where the original scene is so powerful, and it might have been no less sheltered from obtrusiveness or vulgarity. The colouring of these two pictures is even duller and more clouded than usual.

Rosa Bonheur, another star of the exhibition, is only in moderate force; although the freshness and sweetness of the picture, *The Plough* (7), has been rarely equalled by her. The expedient of introducing a fluttering and glancing flock of birds in the path of the plough, gives unwonted life to a slumberous afternoon scene, with toiling oxen admirably drawn, and heavy-footed ploughman. *Barbaro* (8), an admirable study of an old favourite dog, occupies deservedly a prominent place.

Five pictures by E. P. Frère possess all the accustomed merits of this distinguished painter of *genre* and humble life. *Children Shelling Peas* (59), is the name of a charming interior, where perhaps the colour of the bank seen through the open door should have been of a yellower green, but all the forepart and sides of the picture, with the group of children, are admirably treated. *The Cradle* (60), *The Milkmaid* (61), *The Gleaner Boy* (62), and the *Little Epicure* (63), are the remaining specimens of this thoughtful and touching artist, of whom Mr. Ruskin has not scrupled to say, and to repeat, that he unites "the depth of Wordsworth, the grace of Reynolds, and the holiness of Angelico." Few persons will go this length; or will be elevated by mere inspection of the pictures of Frère to that noble enthusiasm in which the first art-critic of our day indulges in praise of the poverty which this French painter has dignified. Thoughtfulness, delicacy, and purity may be his; but not surely those higher qualities which have caused the names above mentioned to survive the ruins and wrecks of time. Mr. Ruskin adds also what must be apparent to the warmest admirers of Frère, that his pictures this year are darker and heavier in tone, and more obscure in outline than any that have been hitherto exhibited.

We pass from Frère to Meissonier's composition of *The Study* (108), another marvel in art, though attractive from very different grounds. Here there is not a shade of sentiment,—scarcely an expression of any human feeling, but a wonderful nicety of touch, smallness and sharpness combined, with a strong effect of light and shade, and rich colouring,—all the elements in short of highly-finished painting in the compass of almost a miniature. Such dexterity of handling and perfection of finish amuse and gratify the eye; and though the subjects inspire us with little or no interest, the novelty of finding so much labour bestowed upon mere furniture-subjects, and the pleasure which is afforded by the result of close inspection—even with a magnifying-glass—has its full effect on the spectator.

Four historical pictures by P. C. Comte are very important additions to the solid portion of the gallery, and contain some instances of good

painting. *Religious Controversy* (25), represents a scene from the life of Lady Jane Grey. Three Catholic bishops are represented with a puzzled look conferring together: whilst at the feet of Lady Jane Grey—who is a lady of decidedly French features, with a very reasonable air of self-complacency after her victory over the bishops—kneels her husband. The emotions of the figures are so unaffectedly given, that they excite almost a smile at their *naïveté*; but the painting is very good, and the tone more subdued than in the other works. An old piece of tapestry against the wall is remarkably well painted, with its quaint figures and old French mottoes. The broken statue in the shrine above, indicates of course that the flood of the Reformation has set in.

Benvenuto Cellini and Francis I. (26), is a more showy, and, we think, less natural, work than the foregoing. The scene is from that passage in Benvenuto's Life where he describes the visit paid to his workshop by the French king, with Madame d'Estampes, and a large following of nobility. "I had just got home," says the impetuous writer, "and was beginning to work, when the king made his appearance at my castle-gate; upon hearing the sound of so many hammers he commanded his retinue to be silent. All my people were at work, so that the king came upon us quite unexpected. As he entered the saloon, the first object he perceived was myself with a large piece of plate in my hand, which I had not yet placed, and which was to make the body of Jupiter; another was employed on the head, another again on the legs; so that the shop resounded with the beating of hammers. Whilst I was at work, as I had a little French boy in the shop, who had some way or other offended me, I gave him a kick, which luckily hit between his legs; in this manner I pushed him above four cubits forward, so that when the king entered, the boy fell upon his person; the good monarch laughed heartily, and I was in the utmost confusion." All these incidents, not excepting the last, are recorded faithfully enough, except that it is a great mistake to represent the four assistants all sledge-hammering away together at some piece of hot metal, like iron, from which great flakes are falling off in all directions. This surely is not the practice of a goldsmith's *atelier*. The faces, too, want the lively expression which the anecdote demands. The next scene, which is where *Jeanne d'Albert* (27), mother of Henry of Navarre, buys from René, the court mercer, the gloves poisoned by order of Catherine de Medici. To convey the notion of the gloves being poisoned, as the unconscious victim tries them on, has taxed the resources of the painter's art. Jeanne is ignorant of the design; and no furtive gleam of intelligence escapes from the eyes of Catherine or her companion. René, on the other hand, is the complete embodiment of a parasite, a shopman, and a dark, deadly intriguer. Something of the story is indicated also by the poisonous drugs scattered about; but the attempt to convey to the spectator a meaning which all the actors in the scene wish to conceal, is essentially a difficult one.

The landscapes of Lambinet have attracted great attention this year. This artist has been spending some time in England of late, as the subjects from his pencil denote,—*Burnham Beeches* (82), *Road to Datchet* (83), &c. In these small paintings there is a freshness and sparkle which seem to show that the artist has been looking at English scenery with an eye to English taste, and has succeeded in gaining many admirers.

Schlesinger's piquant groups again attract attention, from their vivacity and *aplomb*. The motives, however, sometimes want refinement, and appeal to irregular tastes. *The First-born* (142), though rather wanton in style, is perhaps the freest from this remark. *The Toilet* (144) also is unexceptionable; but the sort of establishment in which the scene *Masters are Out* (141), would be possible, may be guessed at, but cannot be, socially speaking, held up for admiration. In this group, however, there is a great deal of vigor.

ous life and sharp, clear painting. Other works attest the power of this painter.

The *Salimbanque* (156) of Joseph Stevens will attract notice: one of those startling contrasts in which a sort of grotesque pity is excited for the wretched animal in the festive dress, "mopping and mowing" in the cold snow.

Two large studies by Couture, *The Italian Shepherd* (29) and *The Disconsolate* (30), are figures drawn with some care and ingenious thought; but the latter, especially, though attractive, is not conceived in the happiest style of art. *The Sick Child* (12), by Gustave Brion, may be noticed among the remaining works, as also *The Zingari* (34), by Decamps; two pictures, *The Dance* (35) and *The Spanish Guitar* (36), in the well-known style of Devedeux; a large painting in the Claude style, by a landscape artist, who is new, we believe, to this collection—M. Le Hon, entitled *The Sea Shore at Blankenburg* (103); and several conversation or domestic scenes, as *The Toilet* (127), by Petit, and four beautiful subjects by A. E. Plassan.

On the whole, the French Exhibition of 1858, the fifth of the series, is the best that has appeared; and its importance is testified by the number of visitors that frequent it.

The very choice collection of pictures, by Italian, Dutch, and English masters, formed during a series of years, with refined taste and judgment, by Joseph Sanders, Esq., and removed from Taplow House, was disposed of on Saturday last, by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The following are the leading specimens:—*The Dram*, by Morland, 48 guineas. *A Classical Landscape*, by Poelenberg, 65 guineas. *A Landscape*, by Wynants and Lingelbach—warm evening scene—44 guineas. *The Return of the Holy Family from Egypt*, by K. Du Jardin, from the collection of Count Pourtales, 63 guineas. *A Romantic View in Calabria*, by Salvatore Ross, 58 guineas. *A Classical Landscape*, by Berghem—a beautiful work of the highest quality; see Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné,' part v. No. 178—210 guineas. An upright *Landscape*, by Moucheron and A. Van de Velde, a brilliant specimen of the two great masters, 87 guineas. *The Birth of Adonis*, by Albano, a very elegant composition of ten figures, brilliantly coloured, 81 guineas. *A Landscape*, by Cuypp—golden effect of afternoon sun—30 guineas. An *Italian Landscape*, by Zuccharelli, a fine specimen, 35 guineas. An *Italian Scene*, by Boti, 110 guineas. *A Grand View of Macenas's Villa*, at Tivoli, by Wilson, 48 guineas. An upright *Landscape View in Norway*, by Ruysdael, 215 guineas. *A Landscape*, by A. Van de Velde ("A charming picture of the middle time of the master. Pleasing in composition, harmonious in the clear and mildly warm tone, and of delicate rendering of detail."—*Waagen*), 330 guineas. *Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, by himself (he is attired in a drab coat and blue waistcoat, holding his palette and mahl-stick, and shading his eyes from the sun with his left hand), 270 guineas;—secured for the National Portrait Gallery. *Christ Healing the Widow's Daughter*, by Schiavone, 74 guineas. *The Magdalen*, by Titian, believed to have been one of the three pictures described by Ridolfi as painted by Titian during his visit to Pope Paul III. at Rome, and to have been abstracted from the Farnese Palace when the French army occupied that city in 1800, and concealed in private hands till 1846, 500 guineas. *Portrait of Bramante*, the celebrated architect, by Giulio Romano, 50 guineas. *A Grand Landscape*, by Ruysdael, unframed, 250 guineas. This collection of forty-five pictures realized 3,156*l.* It was followed by the collection of pictures, by Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and English masters, of Colonel Hugh Baillie. Subjoined are the principal specimens:—*Head of a Norman Peasant Girl*, by Newton, R.A., 110 guineas. *St. Paul*, *St. James*, *Archimedes*, and *A Philosopher*, by Ribera (four portraits), 142 guineas. *Interior of an Apartment*, a cavalier

and lady playing at cards, with other figures, by Netscher, 154 guineas. *Portraits of the Archduchess Jeanne of Austria and Jeanne D'Arche*, of the House of Eymont, by Sir Anthony More, both from Fonthill, 265 guineas. *Head of Christ*, by Rembrandt, a small finished study from President West's collection, 61 guineas. *A Woody Landscape*, by Gainsborough, 210 guineas. An *Italian Lake Scene*, with classical buildings on the bank, a group of three figures, Roman sculpture, and trees beyond, by R. Wilson, beautifully clear in tone, 365 guineas. *Portraits of Don Balthazar, Infanta of Spain*, and of *Queen Mariana of Spain*, when young, by Velasquez; both exhibited at Manchester, 415 guineas. *The Duc D'Olivarez*, by the same artist; exhibited at Manchester, and described as "a model of unaffected manly portraiture," 570 guineas. *Philip IV. of Spain*, and his brother *The Cardinal Infanta Don Fernando*, two life-size portraits, upright, which formed panels in the Armoury at Madrid, also by Velasquez, 145 guineas the former, and 455 guineas the latter. *Hagar and Ishmael*, by F. Mola. Hagar reclining,—Ishmael lying exhausted on a stone; the angel descending and pointing to a stream issuing from a rock on the right; open landscape background; exhibited at Manchester,—200 guineas. *A Grand Sea Piece*, by Backhuysen, a breeze off Amsterdam, in the centre a handsome yacht with the royal flag flying, and beyond it a ship of war under sail; ships lying at anchor in the distance, in which is seen the City of Amsterdam; exhibited at Manchester, 400 guineas. *Noli me Tangere*, by Tintoretto; Mary Magdalen kneeling with her right hand extended towards the Lord, 135 guineas. *Portrait of Don Diego Ortiz de Zuniga*, the Spanish historian, by Murillo, 185 guineas. An extensive *Landscape*, by A. Cuypp—a church spire and the buildings of a tower seen in the background, the sun gilds the edges of light clouds on the right, and casts a broad gleam of golden light over the whole of the fore-ground,—560 guineas. *The Daughter of Herodias*, holding the head of John the Baptist in a charger, by C. Dolce, 95 guineas. An *Italian Landscape*, by Pynacker—peasants with a waggon, and a woman with cattle at the edge of a pool of water, beneath a rocky height, surmounted by buildings, a valley in the centre, and mountain in the distance—445*l.* A *Romantic Landscape*, by Ruysdael—with a stream of water falling in a cascade between rocks, the banks on either side richly wooded, the stem of a birch-tree lying partly in the water, near which a peasant-woman, a child, and a man and boy, with a fishing-net, are introduced, by Philip Wouvermans, a specimen of rare and brilliant quality—1,120*l.* *Job in his Misery*, visited by his three friends, Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, by Salvatore Rosa, formerly in the Santa Croce Gallery, 230 guineas. *The Virgin and Child*, by Murillo—the Virgin, seated on a stone pedestal, holding the Infant in her arms, his left hand embracing her neck, his cheek pressing against hers with an expression of deep affection, formerly in the Altamira Gallery—1,500 guineas. This collection realized 8,256*l.*

The 'Cologne Gazette' announces that 132,000 thalers have been subscribed for the monument which is to be erected to Frederick-William III., and that the subscription-list is still kept open. This is a sum so infinitely beyond anything that was in the beginning contemplated, that it is to be hoped the expenditure of so much money will be intrusted to some artist of fame, and that the city of Cologne, in addition to its many highly-interesting and beautiful relics of the past, will possess a worthy example of contemporary art of the highest order.

The picture-gallery of the late Mr. W. Hope has just been sold by auction at Paris. A *Landscape*, by Lorraine, fetched 880*l.*; a *Windmill*, by Hobbema, 1,720*l.*; a *Departure from an Inn*, by Wouvermans, 600*l.*; *Pastures*, by Paul Potter, 804*l.*; a *Holy Family*, by Rubens, 168*l.*; a *Por-*

trait, by Gerard Douw, 57*l.*; a *Servant in Love*, by Van Dyck, 88*l.*; a *Man putting on a Shirt*, by Teniers, 860*l.*; a *Horse*, by Paul Potter, 280*l.*; and a *Young Woman*, by Greuze, 224*l.*

A statue of the painter Memling has just been erected in the market-place of Bruges; it is executed by Monsieur Pickery, a young artist, who has presented it to the town.

A collection of very valuable modern pictures, principally of the French and Belgian schools, made by Monsieur Van den Berghen, a merchant of Brussels, took place on the 3rd May. There were landscapes by Calome, Gudin, Ommegank, Dejonghe, and others; animals by Verboeckhoven, Stevens, and Robbe; *genre* pictures by Leys, Williams, De Brakelen, De Block, &c., and several historical works of Gallait (amongst them *Tasso in Prison*), Van Eycken, Navaez dell'Acqua, and Paul De la Roche, with others too numerous to mention here. There were in all 162 pictures, one piece of sculpture, and about 140 drawings.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE new Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden, was inaugurated on Saturday, the 15th; Meyerbeer's *Huguenots* being selected for the opening performance. Until the last hour doubts prevailed as to the possibility of the house being ready, and many evil rumours were circulated. The energy and promptitude that have from the first marked the proceedings of all connected with the building did not fail at the critical time, and by extraordinary exertion the house was sufficiently ready to admit of a performance of the *Huguenots*, which was wonderfully successful under the circumstances. That great difficulties, much delay, and some blunders occurred was what might have been expected; but in the crowded audience there was more of the spirit of curiosity than of criticism on such an occasion. Nothing has to be said of the performance, the cast being the same as in the last season at Covent Garden, with the exception of Zelger taking the place of Formes as *Marcel*. Mario was in splendid voice, and Madame Grisi in remarkable preservation. The most satisfactory point of the evening to the musical amateur was the effect of M. Costa's magnificent band, which, though perfect on a smaller scale during the last two seasons at the Lyceum, now reassumes its position as the finest combination of orchestral power and talent to be heard in this country. In the scenery and stage appointments every effort has evidently been made to maintain the old reputation of the house, and the *Huguenots* is a work which fairly tries all the resources of an operatic establishment, mechanical as well as lyric and artistic. The opera was repeated on Tuesday and Thursday evenings in a manner which showed that any deficiency of the opening night was due to causes for which every allowance could be made. As to the new building, whatever architects and statisticians may say, independent taste cannot speak with any of the enthusiasm which writers in the public journals have assumed. The house is large, but far short of the dimensions of several well-known theatres on the Continent, being capable of accommodating little more than sixteen hundred persons. In the internal shape and arrangements there is not much to call for special remark, except the one most essential point of acoustic success. The front elevation of the theatre is imposing when viewed directly opposite, or drawn on paper; but the effect is marred by the heaviness of the basement on which the pillars are supported, and through a tunnel in which the entrance-hall is reached by a narrow and inconvenient carriage approach. Great solidity was necessary for the support of the massive pillars, but it is certainly at the expense of architectural effect. The greatest improvements in the interior of the new building over the old one are in the enlarged area of the stage, and of the amphitheatre, and the refreshment-rooms and other accessory parts

of the house. When the opera conservatory is built, there will be a great addition to the comfort and attraction of a night at Covent Garden. The *Huguenots* will be repeated to-night, and on Tuesday Madame Bosio will appear in *La Traviata*.

At Drury Lane, Madame Salvini Donatelli, for whom Verdi wrote his opera of *La Traviata*, appeared as *Violetta*. Without the winning grace of Mdle. Piccolomini's manner, the original *Violetta* is far superior as a vocalist, and in the whole exposition of the part she excels any other artist who has attempted it in this country. Mr. Charles Braham is the *Alfredo*; Madame Bellosio, *Flora*; and Signor Badiali, *Germeto*. Badiali has a fine baritone voice, and enacts the part with spirit and dignity. Madame Gassier has been singing in the *Sonnambula* during the week. The present company at Drury Lane is far better than might be expected from the antecedents of the house as a place of cheap opera, the performances being of a kind to which those without the pale of the regular Italian theatre have been before unaccustomed. The experiment deserves every support and encouragement, which indeed seem to be given by the house being every night crowded. There is to be a morning performance on Wednesday, at two o'clock.

Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro* has lately been produced at the Théâtre Lyrique at Paris. It is executed with more care than that secondary musical theatre generally displays, and three of the most popular cantatrices of the day, Mdme. Carvalho, Mdme. Caroline Duprez, and Mdme. Ugaldé, figure in it.

The Grand Opera at Paris has offered Tamberlik an engagement of three months for 2,400*l.*, to sing only eight times a month,—that is 100*l.* a night. He has not yet accepted the offer, but it is not doubted that he will do so.

Under the title of *L'Ecole des Ménages*, a new comedy in five acts, and in verse, has, within the last few days, been produced at the Odéon Theatre, in Paris. The personages of it are commonplace enough, and the subject, banefully offensive, has been more than once treated on the Parisian stage,—the passion of a man for a girl with whose mother he has maintained an adulterous intrigue. The piece is called a comedy, but its subject and the manner in which that subject is treated make it a melodrama. The verse in which it is written is cold and flat. The success of the play has not been great. A M. de Beauplan, who is unknown to fame, is the author.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC. — April 22nd. — W. S. W. Vaux, President, in the Chair. Mr. Evans read a paper "On the rare Half-Groat of Henry VIII., with the inscription, 'REDDE CUIQUE QUOD SUUM EST,'" in which he stated his belief that it was struck during the time that Sir Martin Bowes was Under-Treasurer of the Mint. The metal is of nearly the lowest standard ever used in England—viz. 4 oz. fine to 8 oz. alloy.—Mr. Vaux read a paper by Dr. Müller, Inspector of the Royal Danish Cabinet of Coins, with reference to works published by him, "On Alexander the Great and Lysimachus."

ZOOLOGICAL. — May 11th. — John Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Gould exhibited to the meeting a specimen of the American species *Regulus calendulus*, which was shot in a wood on Loch Lomondside, by Dr. Dewar, about five years since. He also exhibited a specimen of the Night Heron, which had been shot at Combe Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Craven. Mr. Gould stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Bennett, of Sydney, stating that since he had written the account of the New Cassowary, which Mr. Gould, at a recent meeting of the Society, named *Cas-*

uarinus Bennetii, a young bird of the same species had been brought to Sydney [a drawing of which was exhibited to the meeting]; that the adult bird had been placed on board the ship *British Merchant* in charge of Dr. Plomley, who was returning to England; and that the ship sailed on the 2nd of March with the bird alive and in good condition. It is intended as a present to the Society from Dr. Bennett. The Secretary read a letter, dated Eastbourne, May 3rd, 1858, addressed to Mr. Gould, from his son, Mr. Charles Gould, on the habits of British Foxes. Mr. Slater laid before the meeting the third and concluding portion of his "Synopsis of American Anti-birds," *Formicariidae*, containing the third sub-family, *Formicariinae*. Among the forty-six species referred to this division were two from the Upper Amazon, which were considered to be new, and named *Myrmelastes plumbeus*, and *M. nigerrius*. With reference to the eggs of Indian *Phasianidae*, Mr. Slater remarked that though the eggs of *Gallinophis albo-eristata* and *G. melanota* were easily recognizable as of distinct species, yet it was well known in India that in the region where the two species inosculate, a transitional variety is found, passing from the one to the other. This was not so surprising in a gallinaceous bird, but the same thing occurred in two instances with the Passerine group, and was very remarkable. No one would deny the specific distinctness of *Coracias Bengalensis* of the Indian Peninsula from *C. affinis* of Assam, or of *Colaptes auratus* of the eastern United States of America from *Colaptes Mexicanus* of California and Mexico, yet in the country where these species respectively inosculate intermediate varieties are found. Mr. Slater also read the statement of the person who reared the Magellanic Geese now in the gardens, from which it appeared that they were all three hatched from eggs taken from one nest in the Falkland Islands, and all doubts as to the very dissimilar male and female being of one species were thus removed. Mr. Gould made some observations on the Indian *Phasianidae* imported last year, and now laying in the gardens of the Society. [Drawings of the eggs of the Impeyan Pheasant, the Cheer, the Purple Pheasant, and two species of Cuckoo were exhibited to the meeting.] Mr. Holdsworth made some remarks on the Sea-Anemones, and particularly on a specimen of rare *Anthea Couchii* now exhibited for the first time in the Aquarium.

ASTRONOMICAL. — April 9th. — Dr. Lee, V.P., in the chair. Wm. Markby, Esq., was elected a Fellow of the Society. The communications were as follows:—1. "Elements of Comet II., 1858," By Dr. Winnecke. (Extract of a Letter from Prof. Argelander to the Astronomer-Royal). 2. "New Planet." A new planet was discovered at the Observatory of Bilk, on the 4th of April, by Dr. Luther. It resembled a star of the eleventh magnitude, and forms the fifty-third of the minor planet group. 3. "Results of the Observations of Small Planets, made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, generally in the month of March, 1858." (Communicated by the Astronomer-Royal). 4. Extract of a Letter from Captain Jacob to Sir William Keith Murray: "I can confirm your views of the colours of B and C of γ Andromeda. I have never, indeed, seen them separate, but have long noticed that when the definition was best, the small end of the wedge was bluish and the other inclining to yellow." Mr. Dawes informed Sir William Keith Murray some time ago that he had also observed the stars with his 8-inch American achromatic glass, and found the colours were blue and yellow. 5. "On the Law of Contraction of the Nebulosity in Encke's Comet, as given by M. Arago." By S. M. Drach, Esq. In Arago's work on the comet of 1832, ch. xi. (Gold's Translation, p. 55) occurs a table, copied in Smyth's 'Celestial Cycle,' vol. i. p. 253. It gives the heliocentric distance r of Encke's comet and the corresponding true diameters $2a$ of a nebulosity in radii of the earth. I do not know if these values have been

intercompared, but they vary nearly as the $\frac{1}{r^2}$ power of r . 6. "On the Evidence which the Observed Motions of the Solar Spots offer for the existence of an Atmosphere surrounding the Sun." By R. C. Carrington, Esq. The protuberances observed around the sun's periphery during total solar eclipses, and the excess of light and heat radiated from the centre of the disk as compared with the parts near the circumference, tend so strongly to force upon us the conviction of the existence of an atmosphere of no inconsiderable amount, that it is of some importance to inquire whether the motions of the spots, in passing over the disk, present any favourable or unfavourable indications. The inquiry presents difficulties of two sorts, arising, first, from the little suitability of solar spots in general as data in any matter of delicacy, from their constant liability to change of form; and, secondly, from our entire ignorance of the law of density, which should be assumed for the supposed atmosphere under the peculiar conditions of temperature to which it must be subject. The first of these difficulties we must surmount as well as we can by selection of the spots for discussion; the second, I shall make free to evade on the present occasion by the old assumption of homogeneity, proposing only to inquire what sort of result will be yielded by that hypothesis, which in the case of the earth's atmosphere is well known to afford a close representation of the observed actual effects on a ray of light. As a first series of observations for discussion, I have selected that of a small well-defined spot observed in August and September, 1854, under favourable circumstances, which in both its passages over the disk passed very near to the centre, and which from August 8 to August 20 exhibited no marked deviation of its nucleus from a circular form. On its second appearance, it formed one of a small group; and after September 10 ceased to be distinguishable. As the parallel on which this spot was situated passed nearly through the centre of the disk, and its latitude was small, the differences of heliographical longitude of the spot and the centre of the sun's disk were on each day nearly equal to ρ , and were amenable to sensibly the same corrections for solar refraction. The heliographical longitudes will accordingly receive the same corrections, and the times t the equivalents in time with opposite signs. The principal source of error which may effect our result is the omission of the effect of perspective on the apparent centre of a spot's nucleus, accordingly as we adopt the conclusions of Dr. Wilson, or Sir W. Herschel, on that subject. But if we exclude observations very near the limb, and take only spots which exhibit penumbra on the side next the centre, our conclusions will not be affected by Dr. Wilson's hypothesis; excepting, it is true, that the radius of the disk employed should be diminished by the depth of the spot's cavity. On Sir W. Herschel's hypothesis (the word is perhaps objectionable), it would similarly be necessary to diminish the radius employed by the distance between the surfaces of the atmosphere and the cloudy stratum. But if a spot be taken, as in the second series of our second spot, which exhibits no penumbra, no such objection will lie. The remaining difficulty is inherent—the little permanence of such spots. 7. "On Col. James's Geometrical Projection of the Sphere, and on the Stereographic Projection." The Astronomer-Royal exhibited an engraved map or "Geometrical Projection of two-thirds of the Sphere," by Col. James, and accompanied it with the following remarks: Lieut.-Col. H. James, Director of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, has lately circulated copies of a map exhibiting considerably more than the terrestrial hemisphere; embracing, in fact, about 225° of meridian. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first instance in which such an extent has been given to a map. The effect, on looking at the whole, is rather puzzling to the eye. The idea of perspective view of a globe is soon lost; and it looks rather like Mr.

Wyld's great concave globe, with the forms of countries exhibited as viewed from the interior, but nevertheless turned with regard to right and left as viewed from the exterior. On looking at limited districts, even of large extent, all confusion ceases, and great advantage is found in the comparative freedom from interruption by the boundaries of the map. The plan, on the whole, is very convenient. The centre of Col. James's map is in latitude $23^{\circ} 30'$ north, longitude 15° east; and the map then includes nearly all the habitable parts of the earth except Australia. A small supplementary map contains Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, and neighbouring islands. It appears from the marginal explanation that the map is a truly geometrical projection upon a plane, the point to which the straight lines of projection converge being exterior to the surface of the sphere by a quantity equal to half the radius of the sphere, and the plane of projection being at right angles to the line joining this point with the centre of the sphere. Many years ago I amused myself (rather with a geometrical than with a geographical view) with drawing maps on the stereographic projection (or that in which the point of projection is in the surface of the sphere), embracing more than the hemisphere. The sight of Col. James's map recalled these speculations to my mind, and I thought it desirable to draw a stereographic map of nearly the same extent as Col. James's, with the view of comparing the distortions and the departure from uniformity of proportions of areas in different parts of the same map. I need not point out that maps of this extravagantly large extent are well adapted to exhibit to the eye those faults or peculiarities which must to some extent accompany every representation of a spherical surface upon a plane. I have accordingly prepared a small manuscript map on the stereographic projection, which I beg leave to exhibit to the members of the Society. Its central point is in latitude 25° north, longitude 15° east; and it includes 230° of meridian. A few words of notice will suffice for indicating to the Society the characteristic differences between the two maps. It is well known that the peculiar character of the stereographic projection (in which it is followed by that remarkably artificial device, the Mercator's Chart) consists in this:—that, considering only a small district, there is no distortion. A circle is always represented as a circle; a small square, in whatever position, is represented as a square; and, generally, a limited district is faithfully represented in its proper form. In Col. James's projection there is considerable distortion near the limits of the map. A square, whose sides are parallel to the boundary, is converted into a rectangle whose length is double its breadth; if its angle is presented to the boundary, it becomes a lozenge of which one diagonal is double the other; a circle is converted into an ellipse of which the major axis is double the minor. The injurious effect of this is seen in the depiction of California, of Japan, and of the islands beyond Borneo, which are very much squeezed up in the direction perpendicular to the boundary of the map. The same facts are represented in the stereographic map with their proper forms. On the other hand, the amount of superficies upon the map corresponding to a given small superficial extent upon the earth varies considerably in different parts of the maps; and the variation is greater in the stereographic projection than in Col. James's. The proportion of surface occupied by a square degree at the centre of the map to that occupied by a square degree at the edge of the map is in the stereographic projection as 1 to 5 nearly, in Col. James's as 1 to 2 nearly. Thus in the stereographic map it will be seen that Africa is sensibly too small as compared with North America; and in a greater degree than in Col. James's map. Between these two evils the election must be made. A map may easily be made, exhibiting surfaces in accurate proportion, but with great distortion; or a map may be made (the stereo-

graphic) without distortion, but with inaccuracy of proportion of surfaces. But no map can be made free from both errors. Of the two forms, I prefer the stereographic. It is seldom that, in inspecting a map, we desire to compare the areas of tracts 100° or 120° apart; but we almost always desire to see in its proper form the limited tract which we are viewing; and the geometrical meridians and parallels furnish the eye with a scale of which it instantly and without effort avails itself.—(To be continued.)

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—May 12th.—William Pritchard, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Charles H. Griffith read the first paper, which was written by his brother, W. Pettit Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Honorary Member. It was an architectural notice of the nave of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, made during its demolition. The paper was illustrated by the following prints, which were hung round the walls of the room: a west view of the choir of St. Saviour's Church, a southern prospect of the church taken in 1739, a view of the church taken in 1814, the interior of the church in 1814, and a print of the monument of John Gower in the churchyard. George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Ancient Inns of Southwark." This alluded first to the words of "Honest John Stowe," who says, "From thence [the Marshalsea] towards London Bridge on the same side, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers by these signs: 'The Spurre,' 'Christopher Bull,' 'Queen's Head,' 'Tabard,' 'George Hart,' 'King's Head,' &c." Of these inns, those still remaining are the "Spur," the "Queen's Head," the "Tabard" or "Talbot," the "George," the "White Hart," and the "King's Head." The "Tabard," or "Talbot" is mentioned by Chaucer in connection with the Canterbury pilgrimage. He writes—

"Befell, that in that season, on a day
In Southwarke, at the 'Tabard' as I lay,
Ready to wendon on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devout corage,
At night were come into that hostelry
Well nine and twenty in a company
Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship; and pilgrims wer they all
That towards Canterbury wolden ride.
The chambers and the stables weren wide,
And well we weren esid at the best,
And shortly whan the sunne was to rest,
So had I spoken with them every chone
That I was of their felaship anon,
And made forward erli for to rise,
To take our weye; ther as I did devise."

Again, Chaucer says that it was "faste by the Belle." The date of that pilgrimage is supposed to be 1383. The first record relating to the property is in the year 1304, the 33rd of King Edward I., when the abbot and convent of Hyde purchased of William de Lategareshall two houses in Southwark, held of the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the 6th of August, 1307, this abbot had a license from the Bishop of Winchester for a chapel at his hospitium in the parish of St. Margaret, Southwark. Chaucer thus describes the jovial host of the "Tabard":—

"A semely man our hoste was with alle,
For to have been a marshall in an halle;
A large man he was, with eyen stepe,
A fairer birgels is ther none in Chepe;
Bold of his speeche, and wise and well ytaught,
And of manhood him lack'd righte naught,
Else thereto was he righte a mery man."

It appears from the Cook's Tale that his name was Henry Bailly, and it is not improbable he was a descendant of Henry Fitz Martin, of the borough of Southwark, to whom King Henry the Third, by letters patent, dated the 30th of September, in the fifth year of his reign, at the instance of William La Zouch, granted the customs of the town of Southwark. By that grant he was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and would thereby acquire the name of Henry the Bailiff, or le Bailly. The Henry Bailly described by Chaucer was one of the burgesses who represented the borough of Southwark in the parliament held at Westminster in the fifth year of King

Edward III., 1376, and again in the second year of King Richard II., 1378. On the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of King Henry VIII., the "Tabard," with the Abbot of Hyde's house in Southwark, were surrendered by John Salcote, Salcote, alias Capon, the last abbot, in April, 1538; and in 1544 were granted by the king to John and Thomas Master. Old Johnston says of the "Tabard," that it was "so called of a jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders: a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars; but then (to wit, in the wars) their arms embroidered, or otherwise depict upon them, that every man by his coat of arms might be known from others. But now these tabards are only worn by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service." Mr. Speght, in his edition of Chaucer, in 1602, says, "This inn, through time, hath much decayed, and is now, by Master J. Preston, with the Abbot's house thereto adjoined, newly repaired, and with convenient rooms much increased for the receipt of many guests." This house, mentioned by Mr. Speght, was an old timber house, probably coeval with Chaucer's time. The "Tabard" was burnt in the great fire of Southwark, 1676. Aubrey says, in 1719, "The ignorant landlord or tenant, instead of the ancient sign of 'The Tabard,' put up 'The Talbot,' a species of dog, and, on the frieze of the beam supporting the sign, was this inscription: 'This is the inn where Sir Jeffery Chaucer and the nine-and-twenty pilgrims lay, in their journey to Canterbury anno 1383.'" Robert Bristow, Esq., of Broxmoor, Wiltshire, was owner of this inn in 1822. Mr. Saunders is of opinion that part of the "Tabard," and the "Pilgrims' Hall" are still in existence, but the writer—having examined the place—came to the conclusion that there were not any remains of an earlier date than 1676. The "White Lion" is referred to by Stow in these words:—"Then is the White Lion a gaol so called for that the same was a common hostery for the receipt of travellers by that sign. This house was first used as a gaol within this threescore years last (i.e., from about 1538), since which time the prisoners were once removed to a house in Newtowne (Newington), where they remained for a short time, and were returned back again to the aforesaid White Lion, there to remain as the appointed gaol for the county of Surrey." There is a grant by King Harry VIII., in the 30th year of his reign, to Robert Cursen, of part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Mary Overy, consisting of a tenement called the "Whyte Lyon," situate and being in the parish of the blessed Mary Magdalen, in Southwark, which said tenement on the east part abuts upon the new burying-ground of St. Olave's, and a garden belonging to the late monastery of Lewes; on the west part on the king's highway; on the north part on the sign of the "Ball" (late pertaining to Thomas Becket), and on the south part by a tenement belonging to Robert Tirrell. By a letter of complaint from "the wife of one Thorp, late gaoler of the White Lion," it appears that this place had been used as a gaol as far back as Queen Elizabeth's time. During her time it was used as a prison for Roman Catholic recusants. In 1681, the "White Lion" was in so ruinous a condition that prisoners could not be safely kept there, and at the quarter sessions, held at Dorking, in January of that year, a committee was appointed, but nothing was done till 1695, when the county prisoners having been kept in the Marshalsea for some years, the sheriff agreed with Mr. Lowman, the keeper, for the use of that prison to keep the county prisoners in, granting him the benefit of the "White Lion," except that part that had been used as a house of correction; and in 1696 a lease of the "White Lion" was granted to Lowman for fifty-nine years. Presuming that the "White Lion" was the same house afterwards

called the "Crown," or the "Crown and Chequers," and subsequently "Baxter's chop-house," it existed until the year 1832, when it was pulled down to form the approach to London Bridge, and the site is now occupied by the new north wing of St. Thomas's Hospital. This house is mentioned in 'The Epicure's Almanac,' as interesting on account of its antiquity, and the author states it was part of a palace where King Henry VIII. once kept his court. It was decorated externally with the remains of the royal insignia. Some of the rooms, then occupied by a hop-merchant, had ceilings richly embossed with the arms of the royal Harry. This is, however, all conjecture, inasmuch as the arms were really those of Queen Elizabeth, and the room was probably the court-room, in which the justices sat. The house had formerly been known by the name of the "Three Brushes," or "Holy Water Sprinklers." In 1652 it was conveyed by Thomas Overman to Hugh Lawton, who died in 1669; and in 1678 it was, by bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery. Abraham Lawton and Mary his wife, he being nephew and heir of Hugh, conveyed the premises to Nathaniel Collier, who by his will, dated Nov. 7, 1695, devised the same to his daughter Susanna Lardner, wife of Richard Lardner. A fine was levied in 1700, and in 1739, Richard Lardner, by will, devised the property to his son Nathaniel, who left by will, dated 1767, a moiety of the "Three Brushes" to his niece Mary, and the other moiety to Elizabeth Solly and Mary Rogers. In 1769, Isaac Solly and Elizabeth his wife, with John Rogers, conveyed and levied a fine of their moiety to the Rev. William Lister, who, by will, in 1777, devised it to his nephews Daniel and William Lister, and his daughter Elizabeth. In 1795 the premises were conveyed to Joseph Prince, and in 1832 they were bought by the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and are now comprised within the hospital gates. The "George Inn" is mentioned by Stow, and even earlier, in 1554, the thirty-fifth year of King Henry VIII. Its name was then the "St. George." There is no further trace of it till the seventeenth century, when there are two tokens issued from this inn. Mr. Burns quotes the following lines from the 'Museum Delicium,' upon a surfeit by drinking bad sack at the "George Tavern," in Southwark:—

"Oh, would I might turn poet for an hour,
To satirize with a vindictive power
Against the drawer, or could I desire
Old Johnson's head had sealed in the fire;
How would he rage, and bring Apollo down
To scold with Bacchus, and depose the clown
For his ill government, and so confute
Our poets, ayes, that do so much impute
Unto the grape implement."

In the year 1670, this inn was in great part burnt down and demolished by a fire which happened in the Borough, and it was totally burnt down by the great fire in Southwark, in 1676, the owner at that time being John Sayer, and the tenant Mark Weyland. The present building, although built only in the seventeenth century, seems to have been rebuilt on the old plan, having open wooden galleries leading to the chambers on each side of the inn yard. In 1739 this property was in the possession of Thomas Aynescombe, Esq., of Charter-House Square, from whom it descended to his granddaughter Valentina Aynescombe, who married Lillie Smith, Esq. In the thirtieth year of George II., an act was passed for vesting the settled estates of Lillie Smith, Esq., and Valentina his wife, in trustees, to be sold, and in 1785, this and other property was conveyed and sold to Lillie Smith Aynescombe, Esq., and within a few years it has been purchased by the trustees of Guy's Hospital. The "White Hart" was the head-quarters of Jack Cade and his rebel rout, during their brief sojourn in London in 1450. Shakspeare represents Cade as saying to his followers, "Hath my sword therefore broke through London gates, that ye should leave me at the White Hart, in Southwark?" The chronicle of the Grey Friars records one of the deeds of violence committed by these rebels, in these words: "At the Whyt Hart in Southwark one

Hawaydine of Sent Martin's was beheaded." The "White Hart" now existing is not the same building that afforded quarters to Jack Cade, for in 1669 the back part of the old inn was accidentally burnt down, and the inn was wholly destroyed by the great fire which happened in Southwark in 1676. The "Boar's Head" was the property of Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor, in Norfolk, and who died in 1640, possessed, among other estates in Southwark, of one messuage in the parish of Saint Mary Magdalen (now part of St. Saviour's) called the "Boar's Head." Mr. Chalmers, in his history of Oxford, says, "It is ascertained that the 'Boar's Head,' in Southwark (then divided into tenements), and Caldecott Manor, in Suffolk, were part of the benefactions of Sir John Fastolf, Knt., to Magdalen College, Oxford." Henry Windesone, in a letter to John Paston, dated August, 1459, says, "An it please you to remember my master (Sir John Fastolf) at your best leisure, whether his old promise shall stand as touching my preferring to the Boar's Head in Southwark. Sir, I would have been at another place, and of my master's own motion he said that I should set up in the Boar's Head." This inn was situate on the east side of the High street, and north of St. Thomas's Hospital, opposite St. Saviour's Church, and that court, the writer thought, was the site of the old inn. In the churchwardens' accounts for St. Olave's, Southwark, in 1614 and 1615, the house is thus mentioned: "Received of John Barlowe, that dwelleth at ye Boar's Head, in Southwark, for suffering the encroachment at the corner of the wall in ye Flemish Church-yard for one year, IIIIs." The "Bear" at the bridge foot was a noted house during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it remained until the houses on the old bridge were pulled down, in or about the year 1760. This house was situate in the parish of St. Olave, on the west side of High Street, between Pepper Alley and the foot of London Bridge. It is mentioned in a deed (dated Dec. 12, 1554, in the first and second year of Philip and Mary), whereby Edmonde Wythipoll, of Groypswicke, gentleman, conveyed to Henry Leke, of Suthwerk, berebruer (with other premises), the yearly quit-rent of two shillings going out of a tenement being a tavern, called the "Beare," in Southwark aforesaid, and in the parish of Saint Oluf. There is another deed of the same date and to the like effect, witnessed by Roger Hyeppe, who, from the parish books, it appears, was landlord of the "Bear." There is still earlier mention of this house, for among the entries of the disbursements of Sir John Howard, in his steward's accounts, are to be found recorded:—"March 6th, 1463-4. Item payd for red wyn at the Bere in Southwerke, IIIId." And again, "March 14th (same year), Item payd at dinner at the Bere in Southwerke, in Costys, IIIIs. IIIId. Item, that my mastyr lost at shotyng, XXd." From 1568 to 1570 there are three entries in the accounts of the churchwardens of Saint Olave's, for dinners and drinkings at the "Bear." Cornelius Cooke, mentioned in the parish accounts of Saint Olave's as overseer of the land side as early in 1630, became a soldier, and ultimately was made captain of the trained bands. He rose to the rank of colonel in Cromwell's time, and was appointed one of the commissioners for sale of the king's lands. After the Restoration, he settled down as landlord of this inn. Gerrard, in a letter to Lord Strafford, dated January, 1633, intimates that all back doors to taverns on the Thames were commanded to be shut up, excepting only the "Bear" at the Bridge foot, exempted by reason of the passage to Greenwich. The "Cavaliers' ballad" on the magnificent funeral honours rendered to Admiral Dean (killed June 2, 1653) has the following allusion:—

"From Greenwich towards the Bear at Bridge foot,
He was wafted with wind that had water to't;
But I think they brought the devil to boot,
Which nobody can deny."

There is also another allusion in the following lines from a ballad "On banishing the Ladies out of Town:—"

"Farewell Bridge foot and Bear thereby,
And those bald pates that stand so high;
We wish it from our very souls
That other heads were on those poles."

Pepys on the 24th February, 1666-7, mentions the mistress of the "Bear" drowning herself, and again alludes to the inn on the 3rd of April following. In the year 1761 the "Bear" was pulled down, on the bridge being widened. In the 'Public Advertiser,' of Saturday, Dec. 26th, 1761, is the following announcement:—"Thursday last, the workmen employed in pulling down the Bear tavern, at the foot of London-bridge, found several pieces of gold and silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, and other monies to a considerable extent." The paper was illustrated by the following views and engravings; viz., Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, engraved Oct. 8th, 1810, from a painting in fresco by W. Blake; view of an ancient house in Southwark; view of a panelled room and ceiling of a house in High-street, Borough; a view of the "Tabard" in 1720; and one or two drawings, executed, we believe, by the writer of the paper. John Wickham Flower, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Notices of Croydon Church."

GEOGRAPHICAL.—May 10th.—Colonel George Everest, Vice President, in the Chair. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Rev. Charles John Armistead, Chaplain R.N., Hong Kong; Thomas Braddell, magistrate of Penang; Augustus H. Chetwode, John Pole Mayo, Charles Edward Mudie, R. Banner Oakley, D. L. Rees, Conway M. Shipley, and Joseph Somes, were elected Fellows. The papers read were:—1. "Notes on his Journey in North-west Australia." By Mr. James S. Wilson. (Communicated by Sir Roderick I. Murchison.) 2. "General Historical View of the State of Human Society in Northern Central Africa." By Phil. Dr. H. Barth. The Chairman, in adjourning the meeting, reminded the Fellows that the Anniversary of the Society would be held on Monday, the 24th instant, at the Society's house, 15, Whitehall Place, at one p.m., when the Royal Medals would be presented to Capt. Richard Collinson, R.N., C.B., and to Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, of the United States Coast Survey, by the President, Sir Roderick Murchison, who would then deliver the annual address on the progress of geography; and in the evening the usual dinner will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, at seven o'clock, and those gentlemen who purposed supporting Sir Roderick were requested to apply at the Society's office for tickets as early as possible.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Geographical, 1 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
Linnean, 1 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
- Tuesday.**—Civil Engineers, 9 p.m.—(President's Conversation.)
Meteorological, 7 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(J. P. Lacaita, Esq., on the History of Italy during the Middle Ages.)
- Wednesday.**—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, On the Influence exercised on Ceramic Manufactures by the late Mr. Herbert Minton.)
Archaeological Association, 8½ p.m.—(1. Mr. George Vere Irving, On the Ancient Earthworks in Norfolk. 2. Mr. Syer Cumming, on the Antiquity of Clasp-Knives. 3. Rev. R. Whiston and Mr. Cumming, On the Chancellor's Seal-bag.)
Geological Society.—(1. Prof. Harkness, On Jointings and Dolomites near Cork. 2. Mr. Prestwich, On the Westward Extension of the Brighton Raised Beach. 3. Dr. Bigsby, On the Sedimentary Relations of the Palaeozoic Strata in New York.)
- Thursday.**—Numismatic, 7 p.m.
- Friday.**—Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(Dr. E. Frankland, On the Production of Organic Bodies without the Agency of Vitality.)
- Saturday.**—Medical, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Dr. Lankester, On the Vegetable Kingdom in its Relations to the Life of Man.)

BOTANICAL WORKS

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